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REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Journal of a Second Voyage for the Discovery of a North-west Passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific; performed in the Years 1821-22-23, in H. M.'s Ships Fury and Hecla, under the Orders of Captain Parry. Published by Authority of the Lords of the Admiralty. 4to. pp. 571. London 1824. J. Murray.

WHEN this Expedition, upon the fate of which so intense an interest had hung in the public mind, happily returned to our shores, we were fortunately enabled to lay before our readers a very full and accurate detail of its leading incidents and discoveries. Our *Gazette*, from No. 353, containing these accounts, were bought up with an eagerness which showed the extent of the curiosity and the feeling that existed about our gallant navigators; and we rejoice to observe that the present volume is well calculated, in every way, to satisfy the wish for still more ample and scientific information upon the subject.

The numerous Charts, and admirable Engravings by Finden, from drawings by Captain Lyon, are superior to any illustrations of the kind within our knowledge, and greatly assist us in completing our ideas of the natives with whom the voyagers encountered, and their mode of living; while the text, in a methodical and well-digested manner, places clearly before us the principal events of an attempt which, if not eminently successful, did not fail for want of proper care in the outfit and perseverance in the execution.

The work commences with an Introduction, which describes the liberal and judicious equipment of the ships, and their provisioning for three years. Then follow the Official Instructions.

Completely prepared at all points and for all circumstances, the vessels sailed in May 1821, accompanied by the *Nautilus* transport; and on the 2d of July, having previously unloaded and dismissed that auxiliary carrier, they were off Resolution Island at the Mouth of Hudson's Straits. On the 16th, they sent their last letters to England by a whaler; and within five days were visited by a tribe of Esquimaux belonging to the Savage Islands in these Straits. These people were however acquainted with Europeans, and not, we lament to say, the better for their intercourse. They were greedy barterers, and not very honest; though only one instance was remarked of their endeavouring to swerve from a bargain after they had licked (their usual custom) the article received in traffic, and thus, as it were, ratified the exchange.

Capt. Parry states that they "possessed in an eminent degree the disposition to steal all they could lay their hands on, which has almost universally been imputed to every tribe of Esquimaux hitherto visited by Europeans. They tried, more than once, the art of picking our pockets, and were as bold and unembarrassed as ever, immediately after detection. It is impossible to describe the horribly disgusting manner in which they sat down, as soon as they felt hungry, to eat their raw blubber,

and to suck the oil remaining on the skins we had just emptied, the very smell of which, as well as the appearance, was to us almost insufferable. The disgust which our seamen could not help expressing at this sight seemed to create in the Esquimaux the most malicious amusement; and when our people turned away literally unable to bear the sight without being sick, they would, as a good joke among themselves, run after them holding out a piece of blubber or raw seal's flesh, dripping with oil and filth, as if inviting them to partake of it. Both the men and women were guilty of still more disgusting indecencies, which seemed to afford them amazing diversion. A worse trait even than all these was displayed by two women alongside the *Hecla*, who, in a manner too unequivocal to be misunderstood, offered to barter their children for some article of trifling value, beginning very deliberately to strip them of their clothes, which they did not choose to consider as included in the intended bargain.

"Upon the whole, it was impossible for us not to receive a very unfavourable impression of the general behaviour, and moral character, of the natives of this part of Hudson's Strait, who seem to have acquired, by an annual intercourse with our ships for nearly a hundred years, many of the vices which unhappily attend a first intercourse with the civilized world, without having imbibed any of the virtues or refinements which adorn and render it happy."

Proceeding up Hudson's Straits to the head, the Expedition was entirely baffled in endeavouring, through every inlet, to penetrate to the Polar Sea by any opening to the north of Southampton Island. It thus lost the season, amongst a few unimportant bays and creeks, to which names were given, and of which the only consequence is, that future trials in that direction need not be made. The non-existence of a passage through Repulse Bay was determined.

The vessels now returned towards the East; several boat-expeditions were attempted, and they finally were laid up in winter quarters, at a very short distance to the north of their summer's labours.

"In reviewing (the author sums up) the events of this our first season of navigation, and considering what progress we had made towards the attainment of our main object, it was impossible, however trifling that progress might appear upon the chart, not to experience considerable satisfaction. Small as our actual advance had been towards Behring's Strait, the extent of coast newly discovered and minutely explored in pursuit of our object, in the course of the last eight weeks, amounted to more than two hundred leagues, nearly half of which belonged to the continent of North America. This service, notwithstanding our constant exposure to the risks which intricate, shoal, and unknown channels, a sea loaded with ice, and a rapid tide concurred in presenting, had providentially been effected without injury to the

ships, or suffering to the officers and men; and we had now once more met with tolerable security for the ensuing winter, when obliged to relinquish further operations for the season. Above all, however, I derived the most sincere satisfaction from a conviction of having left no part of the coast from Repulse Bay eastward in a state of doubt as to its connexion with the continent. And as the mainland now in sight from the hills extended no farther to the eastward than about a NNE. bearing, we ventured to indulge a sanguine hope of our being very near the north-eastern boundary of America, and that the early part of the next season would find us employing our best efforts in pushing along its northern shores."

In their winter's abode they found that the apparatus for heating between decks answered every expectation; and to "kill the time," besides killing foxes, hares, &c. &c. they established a theatre for dramatic representations once a fortnight; had occasional concerts; and for a better purpose, a regular school, and Divine service every Sunday, in common to both ships. But the grand resource from ennui was the visit of a tribe of Esquimaux in the month of February; and though in our former *Gazettes* may be read many interesting particulars of these harmless creatures, we are convinced that the following extracts, put together from the whole of Captain Parry's separate observations, will afford as much entertainment as any portion of his Work which we could condense into our first notice of it in one Number.

We will introduce them as Seal-hunters and Seal-eaters:

"The party we at first joined were seated on a high hummock of ice, with their spears in their hands, looking out for seals. After we had talked to them for a few minutes, Okotook suddenly started up and set off along the edge of the ice, without giving us or his own companions the least warning. The latter seemed so much accustomed to this, that they took no further notice than by immediately following him, and we did the same; the whole party walking at a very quick rate, and the natives keeping their heads constantly turned towards the sea to look out for seals. After being thus engaged for an hour and a half, we judged, from the motions of a party at some distance beyond us, that they had game in view. As we approached them, Okotook evidently began to be apprehensive that we, who did not understand the matter, would spoil their sport. To prevent this, he did the most civil thing that could well have been devised, which was, to send his companions one by one to the spot, and to remain with us himself, keeping us at such a distance as to allow us to see their proceedings, without alarming the animal they were in pursuit of. The other seven Esquimaux, now forming one party, disposed themselves into a single line, so as to make as small an appearance as possible in the direction in which they were going, and in this

manner crept very cautiously towards the margin of the floe. On a sudden they all stooped down quite low, to hide themselves, and continued thus a quarter of an hour, during which time they prepared their lines and spears; and then, when the animal appeared to be intercepted from their view, again took the opportunity of gaining a few paces upon him in the same cautious manner as before. When they had been thus occupied for a full hour, alternately creeping and stooping down, the seal which had been lying on the ice took the water, and they then gave up their chase. During this time, Okotook could scarcely restrain his impatience to be nearer the scene of action; and when we produced a spy-glass, which appeared to bring his companions close to us, he had not words to express his surprise and satisfaction. In a short time he held it as steadily as we did, and explained by signs every motion he observed.

"As soon as they had given up the seal they had been watching, the whole party seemed with one accord to turn their steps homeward, in which direction, being that of the ships also, we were by this time not sorry to accompany them. We were now between three and four miles north-east of the ships, and full a mile and a half from any part of the shore. In the open water beyond the floe, the tide was running two knots to the northward, and as the ice on which we stood had been formed only within the last fortnight, and a sheet as substantial as this had before been carried away by the stream, it was impossible not to feel some apprehension lest we might thus be detached from the shore, an accident that has been known to happen to Esquimaux ere now, and has probably more frequently befallen them, when none have survived to tell the tale.

"As we returned towards the land, we came to a small rising on the level surface of the floe not larger than a common mole-hill, and of much the same shape, at which one of the Esquimaux immediately stopped. His companions, still walking on, called us away, explaining that what we saw was the work of a seal, and that it was probable the animal was about to complete his hole and to come up on the ice, in which case the man would endeavour to kill him. We watched the man at the hole, however, with a glass, for more than half an hour, observing him constantly putting his head down towards the ice, as if in the act of listening for the seal, but without otherwise changing his position; after which, he followed us on board without success.

"If, however, a man has any reason to suppose that a seal is at work beneath, he immediately attaches himself to the place, and seldom leaves it till he has succeeded in killing the animal. For this purpose, he first builds a snow-wall about four feet in height, to shelter him from the wind, and, seating himself under the lee of it, deposits his spear, line, and other implements upon several little forked sticks inserted into the snow, in order to prevent the smallest noise being made in moving them when wanted. But the most curious precaution to the same effect consists in tying his own knees together, with a strong cord, so securely as to prevent any rustling of his clothes which might otherwise alarm the animal. In this situation, a man will sit quietly sometimes for hours together, attentively listening to any noise made by the seal, and sometimes using the *kuttuk*,

an instrument hereafter described, in order to ascertain whether the animal is still at work below. When he supposes the hole to be nearly completed, he cautiously lifts his spear, to which the line has been previously attached, and as soon as the blowing of the seal is distinctly heard, and the ice consequently very thin, he drives it into him with the force of both arms, and then cuts away with his paws the remaining crust of ice, to enable him to repeat the wounds and get him out. The *neitiek* is the only seal killed in this manner, and, being the smallest, is held, while struggling, either simply by hand, or by putting the line round a spear with the point stuck into the ice. For the *oguke*, the line is passed round the man's leg or arm; and for a walrus, round his body, his feet being at the same time firmly set against a hummock of ice, in which position these people can from habit hold against a very heavy strain. Boys of fourteen or fifteen years of age consider themselves equal to the killing of a *neitiek*, but it requires a full-grown person to master either of the larger animals.

"After distributing a number of presents in the first four huts, I found on entering the last, that Pootoolook had been successful in bringing in a seal, over which two elderly women were standing, armed with large knives, their hands and faces besmeared with blood, and delight and exultation depicted on their countenances. They had just performed the first operation of dividing the animal into two parts, and thus laying open the intestines. These being taken out, and all the blood carefully baled up and put into the *ootkooksek*, or cooking-pot, over the fire, they separated the head and flippers from the carcass and then divided the ribs. All the loose scraps were put into the pot for immediate use, except such as the two butchers now and then crammed into their own mouths, or distributed to the numerous and eager by-standers for still more immediate consumption. Of these morsels the children came in for no small share, every little urchin that could find its way to the slaughter-house, running eagerly in and between the legs of the men and women, presenting its mouth for a large lump of raw flesh, just as an English child of the same age might do for a piece of sugar-candy. Every now and then also a dog would make his way towards the reeking carcass, and when in the act of seizing upon some delicate part, was sent off yelping by a heavy blow with the handles of the knives. When all the flesh is disposed of, for a portion of which each of the women from the other huts usually brings her *ootkooksek*, the blubber still remains attached to the skin, from which it is separated the last; and the business being now completed, the two parts of the hide are rolled up and laid by, together with the store of flesh and blubber. During the dissection of their seals, they have a curious custom of sticking a thin filament of skin, or of some part of the intestines, upon the foreheads of the boys, who are themselves extremely fond of it, it being intended, as Iligliuk afterwards informed me, to make them fortunate seal-catchers.

"The seals which they take during the winter are of two kinds, the *Neitiek*, or small seal (*phoca hispida*), and the *Oguke*, or large seal (*phoca barbata*). These and the *Ei-u-ek*, or Walrus, constitute their means of subsistence at this season; but, on this particular

part of the coast, the latter are not very abundant and they chiefly catch the *neitiek*. The animal we had now seen dissected was of that kind, and with young at the time. A small one taken out of it had a beautiful skin, which, both in softness and colour, very much resembled raw silk; but no inducement could make Pootoolook part with it, he having destined it for that night's supper.

"Tooolook having been concerned in killing one of the seals just brought in, it fell to his mother's lot to dissect it, the *neitiek* being the only animal which the women are permitted to cut up. We had therefore an opportunity of seeing this filthy operation once more performed, and entirely by the old lady herself, who was soon up to her elbows in blood and oil. Before a knife is put into the animal, as it lies on its back, they pour a little water into its mouth, and touch each flipper and the middle of the belly with a little lamp-black and oil taken from the under part of the lamp. What benefit was expected from this preparatory ceremony we could not learn, but it was done with a degree of superstitious care and seriousness that bespoke its indispensable importance. The boys came eagerly into the hut as usual, and held out their foreheads for the old woman to stick the charms upon them; and it was not till now that we learned from Iligliuk the efficacy of this very useful custom. As soon as this dirty operation was at an end, during which the numerous bystanders amused themselves in chewing the intestines of the seal, the strangers retired to their own huts, each bearing a small portion of the flesh and blubber, while our hosts enjoyed a hearty meal of boiled meat and hot gravy soup. Young Sioutkuk ate at least three pounds of solid meat in the first three hours after our arrival at the huts, besides a tolerable proportion of soup, all which his mother gave him whenever he asked it without the smallest remark of any kind. We now found that they depended on catching seals alone for their subsistence, there being no walruses in this neighbourhood. As they were several miles from any open water, their mode of killing them was entirely confined to watching for the animals coming up in the holes they make through the ice."

Of all the Esquimaux, a woman named Iligliuk was the most intelligent. Nearly at the beginning of her intimacy with our countrymen, Capt. P. relates,

"She favoured us with a song, struck us as having a remarkably soft voice, an excellent ear, and a great fondness for singing, for there was scarcely any stopping her when she had once begun. We had, on their first visit to the ships, remarked this trait in Iligliuk's disposition, when she was listening for the first time to the sound of the organ, of which she seemed never to have enough; and almost every day she now began to display some symptom of that superiority of understanding for which she was so remarkably distinguished. A few of the women learned several of our names to-day, and I believe all thought us *Angkokoks** of a very superior class, when we repeated to them all round, by the assistance of our books, the names of all their husbands, obtained on board the preceding day."

This female even drew maps for them; but in the end, like most ladies who are spoiled, she changed much for the worse:

* Sorcerers or wizards.

"I am (our gallant Captain confesses) however compelled to acknowledge that, in proportion as the superior understanding of this extraordinary woman became more and more developed, her head (for what female head is indifferent to praise!) began to be turned with the general attention and numberless presents she received. The superior decency and even modesty of her behaviour had combined, with her intellectual qualities, to raise her in our estimation far above her companions; and I often heard others express what I could not but agree in, that for Iliulik alone, of all the Esquimaux women, that kind of respect could be entertained which modesty in a female never fails to command in our sex. Thus regarded, she had always been freely admitted into the ships, the quarter-masters at the gangway never thinking of refusing entrance to the 'wise woman' as they called her. Whenever any explanation was necessary between the Esquimaux and us, Iliulik was sent for quite as an interpreter; information was chiefly obtained through her, and she thus found herself rising into a degree of consequence to which, but for us, she could never have attained. Notwithstanding a more than ordinary share of good sense on her part, it will not therefore be wondered at if she became giddy with her exaltation, assuming certain airs which, though infinitely diversified in their operation according to circumstances, perhaps universally attend a too sudden accession of good fortune in every child of Adam from the equator to the poles. The consequence was that Iliulik was soon spoiled; considered her admission into the ships and most of the cabins no longer as an indulgence but a right; ceased to return the slightest acknowledgment for any kindness or presents; became listless and inattentive in unravelling the meaning of our questions, and careless whether her answers conveyed the information we desired. In short, Iliulik in February and Iliulik in April were confessedly very different persons; and it was at last amusing to recollect, though not very easy to persuade one's self, that the woman who now sat demurely in a chair so confidently expecting the notice of those around her, and she who had at first with eager and wild delight assisted in cutting snow for the building of a hut, and with the hope of obtaining a single needle, were actually one and the same individual."

Who can answer for long continued and equitable intercourse with the sex? Capt. P. seems really to have expected more from a woman than human nature, in any quarter of the globe, warrants. But critics have nothing to do with these niceties, changes of the wind, and such like matters;—we return to the Esquimaux generally:—

"The Esquimaux went out to endeavour to catch seals as usual, but returned unsuccessful after several hours' labour. As it was now evident that their own exertions were not at all times sufficient to procure them food at this season, and that neither indolence nor any idea of dependence on our charity induced them to relax in those exertions, it became incumbent on us carefully to attend to their wants, and by a timely and judicious application of the slender resources we had set aside for their use, to prevent any absolute suffering among them. We therefore sent out a good meal of bread-dust for each individual, to be divided in due proportion among all the huts. The necessity of

this supply appeared very strongly from the report of our people, who found some of these poor creatures actually gnawing a piece of hard seal-skin with the hair on it, while few of the huts had any lamp alight. It must be remembered that the failure of their seal-fishery always involves a double calamity, for it not only deprives them of food, but of fuel for their lamps. When this is the case, not to mention the want of warmth and light in the huts, they are also destitute of the means of melting snow for water, and can therefore only quench their thirst by eating the snow, which is not only a comfortless but an ineffectual resource. In consequence of this, it was surprising to see the quantity of water these people drank whenever they came on board; and it was often with difficulty that our coppers could answer this additional demand. I am certain that Tooloak one day drank nearly a gallon in less than two hours. Besides the bread-dust, we also supplied them to-day with a wolf's carcass, which, raw and frozen as it was, they eat with a good appetite; and indeed they had not the means of cooking or even thawing it. I cannot here omit a pleasing trait in their character, observed by our people who carried out their supplies; not a morsel of which would the grown-up people touch till they had first supplied the wants of their hungry little ones. ---

"On the 13th our friends at the huts were fortunate in procuring three seals, an event that created great joy at the village. Mr. Alison, who happened to be there when one of these prizes was announced, informed me that there was a general outcry of joy; all the women hurried to the doors of the huts, and the children rushed to the beach to meet the men dragging along the prize. One of these little urchins, to complete the triumphant exultation with which this event was hailed, instantly threw himself on the animal, and, clinging fast to it, was thus dragged to the huts. Each woman was observed to bring her *ootkooseek*, or cooking-pot, to the hut where the seal was dissected, for the purpose of receiving a share of the meat and blubber."

(To be continued.)

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Mrs. Frances Sheridan. By her grand-daughter Alicia Lefanu. 8vo. pp. 435. London, 1824. G. and W. B. Whittaker.

If we except the occasional important recording of circumstances almost too trivial for even family annals, this *Life of Mrs. Sheridan* is written both in good taste and good feeling. Wife and mother of two celebrated men, herself possessed of more than ordinary talent, Mrs. Sheridan certainly deserved some record of her memory; though her life, like that of most other women, passed in the same round of domestic duties and with little or nothing of adventure, is most interesting from its relation with the lives of others. Her father's dislike to learned ladies was such, that he would scarcely allow his daughter to be taught to read; pen and ink were forbidden things, yet, before she was fifteen, she had completed a novel, and before she was two-and-twenty, got a husband by writing a pamphlet in his defence.

Her first attempt was entitled *Eugenia and Adelaide*; and Sidney Biddulph stamped her reputation as an able Novelist, when novel-writing was not so generally or successfully cul-

tivated as in our day. These and other works are much dwelt upon, but, in our opinion, Mrs. Lefanu quotes rather too largely from familiar publications; and as she also seems to attach an importance to family affairs which would hardly bear us out in quotations, we shall content ourselves with illustrating her volume by only a few extracts, embracing some of the many anecdotes with which it abounds.

"Like many Irish ladies who resided during the early part of life in the country, Miss Elizabeth Sheridan was a firm believer in the *Banshi*, or female demon attached to certain ancient Irish families. She seriously maintained that the *Banshi* of the Sheridan family was heard wailing beneath the windows of Quilta before the news arrived from France of Mrs. Frances Sheridan's death at Blois, thus affording them a preternatural intimation of the impending melancholy event. A niece of Miss Sheridan's made her very angry by observing, that as Mrs. Frances Sheridan was by birth a Chamberlaine, a family of English extraction, she had no right to the guardianship of an Irish fairy, and that therefore the *Banshi* must have made a mistake! ---

"The same night on which there was to be the benefit of a performer at the opposite house, Barry used to apply to some female leader of the *Ton*, and request her to bespeak a play, making an interest for all parts of the house, but more particularly with her tradesmen, for the pit and gallery. In these negotiations, his fine person and insinuating manners generally rendered him successful.

"On one of these occasions, the great lady of the night had, as was usual, sent out pit and gallery tickets to all her tradespeople, with threatenings of the loss of her custom if they did not dispose of them. On arriving early in the box-room to receive her company, great was her mortification to be informed that her orders had been very ill obeyed, and that it was likely to prove but a thin house. The time approached for the drawing up of the curtain, and at the sight of a thin pit and gallery, the lady was so much affected, that she was ready to faint. Smelling bottles and other restoratives were applied, and as soon as her ladyship recovered the power of speech, she cried out "that she was ruined and undone; that she should never be able to look dear Mr. Barry in the face again, after such a shocking disappointment."

"At these repeated lamentations, the box-keeper advanced and said, 'I beg your Ladyship will not be so disheartened; indeed, your Ladyship's house will mend, your Ladyship's galleries will certainly mend before the play begins.'

"'Nonsense!' cried the lady; 'I tell you I am undone—ruined and undone, that's all! But I'll be revenged! I am resolved I'll pay off—no; I mean I'll turn off all my saucy tradesmen to-morrow morning.'

"Barry was then in his prime; being scarcely turned of forty. As a contrast to the preceding anecdote, view him as he was seen in London by Mrs. H. Lefanu, in 1775, broken down by infirmity more than by years, for repeated and severe attacks of rheumatism had deprived his once fine and lofty figure of all its elasticity and grace. A chair, placed at the side scene, was in readiness to receive the exhausted actor the moment he went off the stage, and the part he happened to perform that night was in unison with the ruin Time had effected, for it was that of 'Lear.'

"In the last scene of the fifth act, after snatching a sword from the officer, and striking down the two ruffians who had attempted to seize upon Cordelia, the King says to one of his knights who is relating the deed to Edgar:

"Did I not, fellow?

I've seen the day, with my good biting falchion I could have made them skip; I am old now, And these vile crosses spoil me; out of breath, Fie, oh! quite out of breath, and spent!"

"As the aged and infirm actor uttered the words, 'I am old now,' some one among the spectators, equally devoid of good taste and good feeling, began a laugh, in which he was joined by the unthinking part of the audience.

"Mr. Sheridan was present with his daughter in the boxes, and could not refrain from an almost audible expression of generous indignation.

"When Thomas Linley (the lamented Lyceid of Mrs. Elizabeth Sheridan's poem) was a very little boy, he was already a proficient on the violin. A gentleman who had been complimenting the elder Mr. Linley upon the dawning talents of his charming daughters, observing little Tom, asked him, 'Are you too, musical, my little man?' 'Oh yes, Sir,' replied Tom Linley with naïveté, 'We are all geniuses!'

"At Bath, when the fame of his wonderful countryman, Buonaparte, was the topic of discourse, Paoli observed to Miss Lee, author of 'The Canterbury Tales,' that he was godfather to two or three of the Buonaparte family; but as none of them bore his name (Pascal,) he was not certain whether Napoleon might be one of the number or not; whether or not the defender of his country's liberties had to answer for the sins of the enemy of the liberties of mankind!"

The Characters of Theophrastus; translated from the Greek, and illustrated by Physiognomical Sketches. To which are subjoined, the Greek Text, with Notes, and Hints on the individual Varieties of Human Nature. By Francis Howell. 8vo. pp. 261. London 1824. Josiah Taylor.

To the great endowments and eloquent language of Theophrastus justice has been rendered by posterity; and though not more than a tithe of his admirable treatises enumerated by Diogenes have been saved from the consumer Time,—Heinsius, Needham, Fischer, and other distinguished writers, have taught us to regret the worth of the lost by pointing out that of the preserved books. Among his Treatises, none stand higher than these *Characters*, of which Mr. Howell has given us so perfect an edition, in so far as regards the beautiful Greek typography and correctness of Mr. Valpy—so curious a one, if we look at its physiognomical illustrations; and one so valuable, if we refer to its manner of translation and new editorial matter.

It is a pleasing study in these familiar sketches of human beings at so remote a period, and under circumstances so different from our own, to trace the general likeness of Mind which has prevailed since the beginning, and will prevail to the end of the world. It is demonstrated by the portraits of Athenians, drawn by this great master's hand, that they were individually influenced by the very same feelings and passions which now impel and agitate the breasts of men; and Mr. Howell has most felicitously strengthened this identity by calling in the aid of the Engrav-

er, and embodying the written descriptions of Theophrastus in imaginary forms—if they are imaginary, which we doubt, for one of the most amusing features of the volume is that which it offers of speculating upon the likenesses of these heads (above 50 in number) to persons who may be known to us, and in whose faces we fancy we can trace the natural and legible traits of Deceit, Sordidness, Vanity, Stupidity, Pride, &c. &c. We only regret that we cannot transfer any of these specimens to our page: we can only exemplify the translated text which they so interestingly illustrate, for which purpose we select four of the characteristics:—

"*The Adulator*.—When his patron is about to speak, the Parasite imposes silence upon all present; and he himself, while he listens, gives signals of applause; and at every pause exclaims,—'Well said!—well said!' If the speaker is pleased to be facetious, he forces a grin; or puts his cloak to his mouth, as if striving to suppress a burst of laughter. He commands those whom they may meet in a narrow way to give place, while his Friend passes on. He provides himself with apples and pears, which he presents to the children of the family in the presence of the father; and kissing them, exclaims,—'Worthy offspring of a noble stock!'

"*The foot*.—says the humble companion, when the great man would fit himself with a pair of shoes, 'the foot is of a handsomer make than the pair you are trying.' He runs before his patron when he visits his friends, to give notice of his approach; saying,—'He comes to thee:—then he returns with some such formality as—'I have announced you.'

"When occasion offers he is ready to give his help in the smallest matters;—he will run to the market, in a twinkling, for a bunch of kitchen herbs. At table, he is the first to praise the wine: leaning upon the flattered man, he says,—'You eat but delicately:—and, taking a morsel from the table, exclaims,—'How exquisite is this! Then he inquires,—'Are you cold?—Do you wish for your cloak?' and forthwith he throws it about him. Stopping forward, he whispers in his ear; or while speaking to others, he rolls his eyes upon his patron. At the Theatre,—taking the cushions from the servant whose business it is to adjust them for his master, he performs this office himself. In a word, he is always ready to declare—that the house is well built, the grounds well planted, or that the portrait is an exact likeness. And truly, you will find such a fellow willing to say or to do any thing by which he may hope to curry favour."

"*The Blunderer*.—He whose words and actions, though they may be well intended, are never well timed, is a most troublesome companion. The Blunderer, having some affair on which he wishes to confer with his friend, calls at the very hour when he is most busily engaged. He comes to sup with his mistress while she is ill of a fever. He solicits one who has just forfeited bail to be surety for him; or appears to give his evidence at the moment when a cause is adjudged. He will rail at womankind at a wedding dinner. He asks persons to join him on the parade whom he meets as they are returning from a long journey. He will offer to find you a better purchaser for an article which you assure him is already sold. He stands up in a company to explain some business from the very beginning, which every one perfectly understands already. He is forward to meddle in some affair which those most nearly con-

cerned heartily wish he would let alone, and which is yet of such a nature that they are ashamed to forbid his interference. He will come and demand interest from his debtors, at the moment when they are engaged in a sacrifice and feast. If he happens to be present at a neighbour's house while a slave is beaten, he recounts an instance which occurred in his own family, of a servant who, being thus corrected, went and hanged himself. Should he be chosen to arbitrate between parties who wish to be reconciled, he will, by his bungling interference, set them at variance again. He calls upon a partner to dance, who has not yet supped."

"*The Morose*.—A malignant temper sometimes vents itself chiefly in ferocity of language. The man whose tongue is thus at war with all the world, cannot reply to the simplest inquiry except by some such rejoinder as—'Trouble not me with your questions:—nor will he return a civil salutation: and so unwilling is he to give a direct answer, that even when a customer asks the price of an article, he only mutters,—'What fault have you to find with it?' If his friends send him presents, with compliments, when he is preparing a feast, he receives them, saying—'Yes; yes;—these things are not intended for gifts:—(I must return as much again.)' He has no pardon for those who may unwittingly shove or jostle him, or tread upon his toe. If a loan is asked of him, at first he refuses; but afterwards he brings the money, saying that he is willing to throw so much silver away. If he strikes his foot against a stone, he utters a tremendous execration upon it. He will neither wait for, nor stay with any one long: nor will he sing, or recite verses, or dance in company. It is a man of this spirit who dare to live without offering supplications to heaven."

We have already alluded with praise to the editor's notes. His reflections appear to us to be peculiarly apt and judicious. He laughs at the modern mania of phrenology, when carried to the absurd pitch to which its votaries pretend to push that science; but speaks well of the uses of a rational system of craniology, and treats us with some excellent observations of physiognomical metaphysics. To show this, we quote two passages from the Appendix:

"There is a rude, reckless, and infantile incoherency or extravagance of conduct which very often characterises those who are highly gifted in some single faculty. Indeed, men of eminent, but restricted genius,—such, for example, as mechanicians, artists, musicians, and second-rate poets, have, with few exceptions, a something about them either of fatuity or of ferocity; so that their familiar companions are often in doubt whether the being with whom they have to do, is most of the babe or the bear. This peculiarity is frequently the consequence of the collapse and exhaustion of over-strained faculties: sometimes, no doubt, it proceeds from rank arrogance or affectation: but I am inclined to believe that, in most instances, it is intimately connected with the organic cause of a partial mental superiority. I mean to say, that the preponderating force of a single faculty in the mind is commonly in inverse proportion to its capability of remaining in a state of complex intellection: and it is this capability that I have assumed to be the element of general improvement, and of high finishing in the character.---

"The proper beauty of the female character seems to depend, in great measure,

upon what must not be called a defect in the faculty of abstraction, but rather, a graceful negation. To man belongs the power of holding in separation the closest associations of thought,—of analysing all that is complex in his consciousness,—of forming recombinations without limit, and of producing, by an artificial effort, a perfect disruption of the firmest links of habit and of feeling. But in the exercise of this faculty he is exposed to great moral and intellectual perils: his safety, amidst these hazardous excursions of thought, lies in his willingness to listen to that voice of constant and unreasoning wisdom which nature has placed by his side; and which, in order that it might, by all means, gain influence, has been invested with sovereign loveliness. Happy and wise is he, who, while he wanders in the region of speculation as he may, regards with respect the better taught suggestions of woman. By the faculty of abstraction, man is qualified to reform and improve his lot; but woman, because she has this faculty in a lower degree, is fitted to hold, in permanence and consistence, what is already good and wholesome and worthy in that lot. A companion meet for him who thinks, is not a spirit of the same order; but a woman whose reasoning is all intuitive; whose affections are warmly and securely wrapt in the kind and right prejudices of the heart; and whose manners are ornately intrusted with domestic instincts. These instincts,—such, for example, as an attachment to places and things, endeared by long-standing associations,—a fond adherence to home usages,—a superstitious reverence for all the pure and respectful decencies of near intercourse, and a punctilious regard to order and cleanliness, are not, it is true, themselves, the first elements of happiness; but they are its indispensable, and most certain preservatives. This digression may seem out of place; yet it is connected with the observation, that useful instincts are rarely associated with a full development of the powers of abstraction.

Upon the whole this is a beautiful edition of the Greek author, and rendered treble valuable by his editor's skill. He has rendered what was ancient particularly applicable to our and all times; and though (as in the last quotation we shall make) the acts of the individual differ in different climates and stages of knowledge, the philosophical observer will always perceive the sameness of motive and influential causes:

"*The Superstitious*.—Superstition is a depressing fear of divinities. The superstitious man having washed his hands in the sacred font, and being well sprinkled with holy water from the temple, takes a leaf of laurel in his mouth, and walks about with it all the day. If a weasel cross his path, he will not proceed until some one has gone before him; or until he has thrown three stones across the way. If he sees a serpent in the house, he builds a chapel on the spot. When he passes the consecrated stones, placed where three ways meet, he is careful to pour oil from his cresset upon them;—then, falling upon his knees, he worships, and retires. A mouse, perchance, has gnawed a hole in a flour-sack;—away he goes to the seer to know what it behoves him to do: and if he is simply answered,—'Send it to the cobbler to be patched;—he views the business in a more serious light; and running home, he devotes the sack, as an article no more to be used. He is occupied in frequent purifications of his

house: saying that it has been invaded by Hecate. If in his walks an owl flies past, he is horror-struck; and exclaims, 'Thus comes the divine Minerva.' He is careful not to tread upon a tomb,—to approach a corpse, or to visit a woman in her confinement; saying that it is profitable to him to avoid every pollution. On the fourth and seventh days of the month he directs mulled wine to be prepared for the family; and going himself to purchase myrtles and frankincense, he returns and spends the day in crowning the statues of Mercury and Venus. As often as he has a dream he runs to the interpreter, the soothsayer, or the augur, to inquire what god or goddess he ought to propitiate. Before he is initiated in the mysteries he attends to receive instruction every month, accompanied by his wife, or by the nurse and his children.

"Whenever he passes a cross-way he bathes his head. For the benefit of a special purification, he invites the priestesses to his house; who, while he stands reverently in the midst of them, bear about him an onion, or a little dog. If he encounters a lunatic or a man in a fit, he shudders horribly, and spits in his bosom."

THE SUFFOLK PAPERS.

[2 vols. 8vo. J. Murray.—Second Notice.]

OUR readers would, no doubt, discover in our first notice of this interesting work, last week, that the Lady Suffolk pourtrayed in her correspondence and biography (according to the present able editor,) appeared a somewhat different personage from the Lady Suffolk exhibited in the famous garden scene with Jeanie Deans by the most skilful and luxuriant pen of graceful literature. It would, however, hardly reward our research, were we to trace the parallel; and we are sure that we shall better consult the public feeling if we simply proceed with our extracts of the most remarkable literary and characteristic points developed in the volumes before us. As we last week began with Gay, we shall this week commence with another famous poet, Young.

"Edward Young (says the excellent editor, in introducing a letter of his to Mrs. Howard, between 1727 and 1730) the celebrated author of the 'Night Thoughts,' and those witty satires entitled 'The Love of Fame,' the noble sentiments of which are a little at variance with the interested wishes expressed in this letter. He had, it seems, very soon forgotten that remarkable line in the first of these satires,

"Courts can give nothing to the wise and good;"

and before the reader proceeds to the following deplorable specimen of solicitation, he may be amused at reading the poetical prayers of the author:

"Give me, indulgent gods, with mind serene
And guiltless heart, to range the *sybil* scene;
No splendid poverty, no smiling care,
No well-bred hate, nor servile grandeur—*there*,
There pleasing objects useful thoughts suggest,
The sense is ravish'd, and the soul is blest.
On every thorn delightful wisdom grows," &c.

"Young disgraced his talents, and lowered his reputation, by the mean flattery with which he stuffed his dedications to great men; and Swift, with his usual acuteness, has touched this foible of his character:

"And Young must torture his invention
To flatter knaves or lose his pension."

"Young was born in 1681. It was not till 1728, (when he was, say his biographers, near

fifty) that he took orders, and was made chaplain to the king."

The letter is as follows:

"Madam, I know his Majesty's goodness to his servants, and his love of justice, in general, so well, that I am confident, if his majesty knew my case, I should not have any cause to despair of his gracious favour to me.

Abilities,
Good Manners,
Service,
Age,
Want,
Sufferings,
and
Zeal,

for his majesty.
"These, Madam, are the proper points of consideration in the person that humbly hopes his majesty's favour.

"As to *Abilities*, all I can presume to say is, I have done the best I could to improve them.

"As to *Good Manners*, I desire no favour, if any just objection lies against them.

"As for *Service*, I have been near seven years in his majesty's, and never omitted any duty in it, which few can say.

"As for *Age*, I am turned of fifty.

"As for *Want*, I have no manner of preferment.

"As for *Sufferings*, I have lost 300l.* per ann. by being in his majesty's service, as I have shown in a *Representation*, which his majesty has been so good to read and consider.

"As for *Zeal*, I have written nothing without showing my duty to their majesties, and some pieces are dedicated to them.

"This, Madam, is the short and true state of my case. They that make their court to the ministers, and not their majesties, succeed better. If my case deserves some consideration, and you can serve me in it, I humbly hope and believe you will: I shall therefore trouble you no farther, but beg leave to subscribe myself, with true respect and gratitude, Yours, &c. EDWARD YOUNG.

"P.S. I have some hope that my Lord Townshend is my friend; if, therefore, soon, and before he leaves the court, you had any opportunity of mentioning me with that favour you have been so good to show, I think it would not fail of success; and if not, I shall owe you more than any."

Among the most lively writers, we find Mrs. Campbell (*ci-devant* 'the lovely Belenden,' and far from reserved either in thought or expression,) Lord Chesterfield and Mr. Earle. We select an example or two from his lordship's letters, while ambassador at the Hague, 1728.

"The occurrences of this place, as I have had the honour of telling you before, are not interesting enough to inform you of; but as one thing has lately happened, in which I have been a principal actor, and have acquired some degree of reputation, I must trouble you with an account of it. You must know then, that last Sunday I treated the people here with an English christening, in my chapel, of a Black-a-Moor boy that I have; having had him first instructed fully in

* I suppose this must allude to his having lost a living, to which his college would have presented him, if he had not taken up the line of politics, and, at the Duke of Wharton's suggestion, stood a contest at Cirencester; but the duke had already compensated him for this loss."

"This, alas, was but too true!"

"Lord Townshend resigned the seals 18th May, 1730; but his rupture with Walpole was public some years earlier."

the Christian faith by my chaplain, and examined by myself. The behaviour of the young Christian was decent and exemplary, and he renounced his * likeness with great devotion, to the infinite edification of a very numerous audience of both sexes. Though I have by these means got the reputation of a very good Christian; yet the more thrifty and frugal people here call my parts and economy a good deal in question for having put it out of my power ever to sell him.

"The next remarkable thing here is, that I am at present over head and ears in mortar, and that I am building a room of 50 feet long, and 34 broad, &c."

"As I see [he continues with better wit] in the news that the † Duchess of Kent is dead, I take it for granted the match between † His Grace and Miss Fitzwilliam is as good as concluded by this time. He will, without doubt, have a mind to perpetuate his title and estate; and I know nobody better able to contribute to so desirable an end than she: only I hope she will take care, both for his sake, her own, and that of so ancient a family, that the continuation of his family shall not be at the same time the continuance of his species."

Of Mr. Earle's style, we take the subjoined specimens.

Giles Earle, Esq. to Mrs. Howard.

Eastcourt, 27th July, 1717.

"Madam,—I have now been at my own cottage a fortnight, very busy in putting my little disordered affairs to rights, that I may for the future be able to support my character without a dependency ||—to assist those * to the utmost of my power that I love, because I think they act right—and to be of some consequence to those † that do otherwise. The sort of life I lead here (whether I like it or not) is, however, necessary. I must own, that being twice a day at St. James's is a more eligible way of living. We are here in plenty, quiet, and ease, but no ecstasies; we have parling streams and shady bowers, but no deaths nor daggers: we have gentlemen with long wigs, but they smoke tobacco; and ladies with hoops, but they are dragged at the tail.

"I have not heard one word of news since I left London. . . .

"About a fortnight since I did myself the honour to write to you. I hope you had a little pleasure in receiving it, and hearing from a friend that wishes you as well as he does himself; it was since I wrote to you I have known the hard fate of my friends that were in the king's service. I have a thousand reasons for thinking them men of great honour, lovers of their king and country, and that had rather lose their lives than forfeit their honesty. I hope for the sake of the king's service, and the liberties and proper-

ties of a free people, their * successors have the same principles. If people would but think right, there are very few things can happen to a man (where bodily pain is not concerned) that are terrible; the necessities of life are almost in every man's power, and comforts are what one is pleased to call so. Next winter I design to make me a plain coat, and line it with gratitude and honesty; it is a damned † hot summer suit, but I fancy it will keep me as warm in cold weather as any laced coat of them all. Would to God I was at † Hampton Court! I stupify myself by eternally thinking of that place, but I hope those that wish me best had rather I should mind my business here for a little time, repair my farm-houses, and put my estate in order that has been neglected these ten years.

"Pray give my most faithful and obedient service to those who will accept of it.

"I am, Madam, &c. G. EARLE."

But if we find Giles Earle a mere time-server, what shall we say to the descendant of the immortal Hampden?

"Richard Hampden, great-grandson of the celebrated Hampden (as Mrs. Howard was his grand-daughter) came early into public life. He was appointed teller of the Exchequer in 1716; treasurer of the navy and a privy councillor in 1718. He embarked the greater part of his fortune in the South Sea scheme, and saved but a small portion of it. This accounts for the pecuniary difficulties which prompted the following letters; but nothing can excuse the sentiments, so unworthy the name of Hampden. These letters are preserved (Mr. Hampden having left no descendants to regret their publication) as explanatory of the manners and principles of the times. We find in the London Journal of Saturday, 29th October, 1720, the following notification to the public: 'That the report of Mr. Hampden's (late treasurer of the navy) receiving a pension in lieu of his place, was utterly false and groundless; and that upon such a thing's being suggested to that gentleman, he said that "he hated all pensions and pensioners, and that if he might not serve his country, he would not rob it!" A saying, adds the commentator, "worthy of that ancient and public-spirited family!" We shall see how ill Mr. Hampden deserved this eulogium. . . .

"Madam, [writes this patriotic representative of public virtue in 1727,] I am extremely sorry for the melancholy occasion that was one of the causes which prevented my seeing you this morning in Leicester-fields, where I was to wait on you. The reason of my intending so much trouble to you is, that I hear Sir R. Steele is now † dying, and as I took the freedom to tell you, that when a vacancy happened at Wendover my small interest there was at the disposal of your royal master. There are several people who have been with me already on this subject, but I defer to answer any of them till I know his 'highness's' pleasure. I should be truly transported if I could do any thing to regain his good opinion. Be pleased, dear madam,

"* The successors were another branch of the Whig party. It was in the commencement of these changes that Mr. Addison became secretary of state."

"† He seems to mean that, at that moment, gratitude and honesty were rather oppressive and inconvenient, but that the day would come when they would be rewarded."

"‡ Where the Prince of Wales, at this time, resided with the king."

"§ Steele did not die till September, 1728.

to know of him if he has any particular commands, and they shall be obeyed to the utmost of my experience and * power in a Wendover election. I hope to have the pleasure to hear from you on this subject before it be long.

"I am, &c. R. HAMPDEN."

Monday at 12.

"I lodge at the † Blew Periwig in St. James's Street."

Again: "I return you many thanks for the last instance of your goodness, in admitting me to an audience when I waited on you. Your favourable expressions to me prevented my laying before you the real state of my circumstances, which indeed are so miserably reduced, that, unless I find some support, I must soon sink and be ruined for ever. I have lately, by taking up 200l. on the goods in the house at Hampden, and by borrowing 130l. of one, formerly my steward, and by 200l. which remained to me out of what the late king (who was very sensible of my circumstances) was † pleased to order me about a year ago, run into an expense of near 600l., in order to secure my election; with hopes that some small provision may be made for me, the which if not done before my election, but after, will disqualify me from sitting in parliament unless re-chosen, which expense I cannot undergo. Therefore, as I now apprehend that nothing will be done for me, I heartily wish I had been at no expense about being elected; and with that money, and what small matter I hope to receive, if the trustees (under the act) do not prevent it, I might retire beyond sea, and live two or three years, which will be much better than being shut up in prison, as I heard yesterday from several hands, so soon as this parliament is dissolved. I wish to God any person would repay me what I have spent for my election, and I will endeavour to procure such person elected in my room. If I could be sent to travel with any young gentleman at ‡ 100l. per annum salary, I should think myself very happy. and by that means avoid going to gaol, which must be my fate if I stay to the end of the parliament. I conclude with returning you my best and sincere thanks for your goodness to me, and for your intentions and wishes that somewhat effectual might be done for me. As for myself, I see I am abandoned of all sides, and that farther expectations are only new foundations for farther misery. I shall only add this short but true observation, that when a king of England, so great as ours now is, has any desire to save an old § friend from ruin, he can most certainly do it. I beg leave to wait on you when I come to town, and shall no more trouble you with letters."

Upon "the beauteous Bellenden" we dare scarcely venture: but for the sake of show-

"* Mr. Hampden did not over-rate his power. At the ensuing general election he was returned both for Wendover and the county of Bucks; and, making his election for the latter, Mr. Hamilton succeeded him at Wendover."

"† Signs of this whimsical kind were not uncommon. Voltaire, when in England about the same period, lodged at the White Peruke in Maiden-lane."

"‡ This would seem to be a round sum paid him by the king's bounty. It was probably to circumstances of this nature that Swift meant to allude, when he called the county members 'knights of a share.'"

"§ Of the extraordinary statements and requests in these letters, this is the most extraordinary. We hear much of political corruption and meanness; but it may be confidently hoped that these bad times could not afford a case parallel to Mr. Hampden's, who lived and voted in what are called the best of times."

"|| The old friend was not, however, a very staunch one, as may be gathered from his project of seeking serf vice from the other family."

"* That is, the devil."

"† Jamaica Crews, Duchess of Kent."

"‡ Henry Grey, only Duke of Kent of that family, married in 1729 Lady Sophia Bentinck. He died in 1740. Lord Chesterfield's supposition of a match between him and Miss Fitzwilliam was a mere pleasantry."

"§ Of seven children, which the duke had by his two marriages, none survived him; and he was succeeded by his only grand-child, Jamaica, Marchioness of Grey, wife of the second Lord Hardwick, and mother of the present Countess de Grey and the Dowager Lady Grantham."

"|| It is remarkable that this worthy gentleman, who seems to have formed such just ideas of the value of an independency, was, for the rest of his long life, a courtier and a placeman."

"* The prince's party."

"† The ministry."

ing how much more beautiful our present race of Beauties are, we will dare one experiment:

"*Bath 1720.*—O gad, I am so sick of bills, for my part, I believe I shall never be able to hear them mentioned without casting up my accounts * (*bills are accounts, you know.*) I do not know how your bills go in London, but I am sure mine are not dropped, for I have paid one this morning as long as my arm, and as broad as my *. I intend to send you a letter of attorney to enable you to dispose of my goods before I can leave this place—such is my condition. I was in hopes to have found the good effects of your present, but I have nothing to brag of but your goodness, which is always more than my desert. I am just a-going to the king's garden—I wish to God it belonged to my lord-mayor, as the saying is. Pray give my duty to my grandmother,† and tell her I love her, and wish her the desert of the good, and prosperity of the wicked. My dear Howard, God bless you, and send health and liberty.‡ Don't show this, I charge you, at your peril."

As our present sheet is much occupied with some (we trust acceptable as well as) novel matter, we shall not trespass farther on these attractive letters, except to conclude with two anecdotes.

General Conway gives this description of a political pamphlet—"The patriots cry it up, and the courtiers cry it down, and the news-men cry it up and down."

A Miss Chambers writes respecting Lady Tyrawly, whose short-sightedness figures in Joe Miller's story of mistaking the coal-scuttle for a new born noble heir—

"Lady Tyrawly § has lately met with some misfortunes in her travels upon the walks and places thereabouts: she fell into a bowl of cream by endeavouring to pass over a table upon which it was placed, supposing it to be the common road every body went. Some time after she met with a post, which she stumbled against with some violence; but, to avoid any disputes that might afterwards arise whose fault it was, she curtsied, and begged her ladyship's pardon: the post not answering, my lady took it for granted it had forgiven her, and so passed on her way."

End of our Review of Vol. I.

* "It is to be hoped that Mrs. Campbell's meaning will here escape the generality of readers; but she, and the age she lived in, mistook these indelicacies for wit."
† This must be a nickname for some person of the court, as Mrs. Campbell's paternal grandmother, Lady Roxburgh, died in 1675, and her maternal grandmother, Alice, Countess of Drogheda, was born about 1630; so that her being still alive in 1720 is improbable."

‡ This expression marks strongly Mrs. Campbell's opinion of the *désagrémens* of Mrs. Howard's situation, to which Walpole has alluded."

§ Mary Stewart, only daughter of William third Viscount Mountjoy, wife of James O'Hara, Lord Tyrawly."

JOANNA OF SICILY. 2 Vols. 8vo.

[Concluding Notice.]

We were compelled to break off our first Notice of this Work in the very midst of its best illustrations of the manners of the times of which it treats. These we make no apology for resuming and finishing without farther remark.

"A considerable degree of magnificence began now to distinguish the interior ornaments of the residences of the great, especially in the south of Europe. The walls were hung with velvet, satin, or damask, or painted in a regular series of stories from Scripture, or from the innumerable romances then in vogue, and the windows were frequently

glazed with that brilliant painted glass which modern art has vainly endeavoured to emulate."

"Whilst the walls of palaces were thus sumptuously decorated, the floors were generally neglected. When carpets were used they were of silk or velvet, corresponding with the hangings; but these were rare, and spread partially, in the oriental fashion, for the comfort of individuals of rank. The brick or marble floors were generally strewed (at least in summer) with rushes or odoriferous herbs, or the flower of the yellow broom when in season, which thence became the emblem of humility.† Vases of flowers were also a favourite ornament of both their eating and sleeping apartments. . . .

"But the chief magnificence of the great was displayed in their own personal attire, which varying in fashion from day to day, and differing in every different capital, may be described as ludicrous or splendid according to the scene or occasion chosen. . . .

"Offices that we should deem a degradation to any above the rank of a menial servant, were, in the middle ages, performed by youths of the highest birth, whilst serving as squires, preparatory to their receiving the order of knighthood, without which no rank conferred the privileges of honour."

"The young squires spread the tables for the guests, and when the knights and ladies retired from the festive board, after eating their own meal they cleared the hall for dancing, or some other general amusement in which they were permitted to join. They arranged the sleeping apartments of their lords, and their male guests; made their beds, and attended them to their chambers after having served them with the wines and confections, which were understood to be the signal of separation. The wines, as this evening-cordial was called, was a mixed beverage, compounded of wine, spices, and honey, according to the ingredients called *claret*, *hypocras*, or *pimento*.

"From the offices assigned to the high-born squire, we may conclude that female servants were rare in the feudal castle, and seldom employed except in the apartments of ladies: princesses were personally served by women of rank. . . . In the meaner ranks it was etiquette."

"They must not be served at table by a gentleman with a napkin on his shoulder, but only one round his arm. Their bread is not to be put in a napkin folded up on the table, but only laid on the table with the knives, and covered with an unfolded napkin. Their seneschal is not to carry a wand of office, nor are they to have two cloths at once on their tables, nor are the trains of their robes to be borne by women, but only by some gentleman or page; nor are they to have gentlemen or horses without number, but only as many as their rank permits. . . .

"The chief luxury of the table was the

* "The celebrated painter, Giotto, was employed by Robert to ornament both the sacred and secular buildings of Naples; on one occasion he desired him to paint an allegorical picture of the kingdom itself. The ingenious artist brought the king the figure of an ass with a pack-saddle on his back and another at his feet, which he is smelling to, and seems anxious to change for the one he is already loaded with. The king smiling at the conceit, acknowledged the justice of the satire; the sly Neapolitans having been ever ready to change their rulers, and prone to regret them when changed."

† Fulk, earl of Anjou, grandfather to Henry II. of England, bore the broom-branch in his penitential pilgrimage to the holy land, hence the name of *Plantagenet*, from the *Planta genista*, descended to our kings."

intermeats, which, on common occasions, were delicate dishes; such as *blanc-manger*, omelets, and in Italy macaroni. But at public banquets, by the intermeats, were understood certain entertainments and pageants, introduced in the hall between the courses, for the amusement of the guests. Representations of battles and sieges were performed, allegorical personages introduced, and minstrels, dancers, tumblers, and jugglers, vied with each other in exercising their talents for the amusement of the assembly; besides the common exhibitions of licking red-hot iron; keeping up four or five knives or balls in the air at once; catching a lance on the nose, or balancing timbrels on the ends of the fingers. The jugglers seem also to have occasionally practised optical deceptions.

"At public festivals dancing generally succeeded to the banquet. All the dances of this period seem to have been of slow measure, so that the customary expression of holding a solemn ball was more appropriate than it at first sounds."

"In private society, singing, playing on some musical instrument, and the art of narrating stories of nirthful or romantic adventure, were accomplishments commonly possessed by the youth of both sexes in Southern Europe. No less than forty ways of playing chess are said to have been known. Backgammon, under the ancient name of *tables*, and many other games of chance were much practised, and towards the close of this century cards were invented at Paris."

"These were the amusements of the hall or chamber; the more active sports of the young squires and pages were quoits, ball, prison-bars, or the game of base; shooting at the popinjay, hazel wand or rose garland; tilting with hollow canes; running at the pell or quintain. . . .

"The Italian lady of this period did not, like the more hardy beauty of the north, follow the masculine sports of hunting, hawking, and fishing. . . .

"The amusements and manners of warm climates remain nearly the same from age to age. The amusements of Joanna in the fourteenth century differed little from those of a daughter of Sicily of the present day, and their points of difference are all in favour of the elder princess. The musicians of the modern court of Naples may, indeed, excel the minstrels of the halls of Castel Novo, but the effusions of the improvisatore do not surpass in interest the tale of the troubadour; and the monotonous *corso* is surely not comparable to the splendid though almost equally slow cavalcade on the Mole of Naples, in which the form of Joanna, attended by the junior members of the royal family, and the knights and ladies of the court, became familiar to the eyes, and dear to the hearts, of the thronging populace. If we ascend to pleasures of a higher order, a princess loving learning like her, would not now easily find at the court of Naples, a sage Robert, a Barrill, an Acciajuoli, a Zanobio di Strada, a Petrarck, or a Boccaccio."

To these general traits of the manners of the times in Italy (far behind which were those of England, and almost all the rest of Europe) we shall add a few miscellaneous quotations.

"*Living by the saddle*, as pillage and murder was delicately called in one of *gentle blood*, was followed without shame in many parts of Europe as a profession by men of noble birth, who fortified themselves in

castles near frequented roads, and subsisted by levying contributions on the passengers.

"Probably every reader will recollect the anecdote of an archbishop of Cologne who was asked by a newly-appointed Castellan, what was to be his salary? The reverend prelate led him to a window, and pointed to four roads within sight, significantly intimating that all that passed was to be his prey."

But Joanna encouraged learned men, distinguished theologians and juriconsults—Thus,—

"The most eminent lawyers of the universities of Italy were constantly employed by her, and their labours recompensed by liberal rewards and honours. Amongst the juriconsults of the University of Naples, Nicholas Spinelli was made count of Gioja and high chancellor of the kingdom, and one of her edicts commands, that 'Andrew of Isernia, Nicholas of Naples, and Luke of Penna, should be revered in her dominions when interpreting the laws as a human Trinity.' The expression partakes of the age, but its spirit was necessary to protect them from the insults of a turbulent nobility, whose interests not unfrequently suffered by their decisions."

"At this period an astrologer was deemed indispensable to the establishment of every prince, and was invariably consulted as to the fortunate moment for commencing all undertakings of importance in peace or war. Cecco d'Ascoli filled this office at the Florentine court of the duke of Calabria; but in the second year of his government was dismissed by the bishop of Aversa, the confessor of the duke, as a heretic, whom it was a disgrace to any Christian prince to harbour; but not, however, until after 'he had, by the science of astrology or necromancy,' says Villani, 'predicted many things of the actions of Louis of Bavaria, Castruccio Castracani, and the duke himself, which in the sequel proved true.' The accusation of heresy, which ultimately proved fatal to the unfortunate Cecco, arose from a malicious commentary, published by the celebrated physician Dino, on a work, that he had written at Bologna, on the Sphere; in which he affirmed that 'there dwell demons in the stars, who, under certain constellations, might, by the force of incantations, be constrained to work miracles. He further maintained, that necessity arises from the influence of the stars, and reconciling this necessity with the will of God, he asserted that Christ coming on earth, was obliged by his nativity to live in wretchedness with his disciples, and to die that death he did.'"

Poor Cecco was persecuted and burnt as a magician and heretic in the year 1337, for this or some other offence, and the enemies of Joanna raised a report that he was sacrificed for having predicted her profligacy. But profligate or not, the Provençals always adhered to their lovely sovereign most faithfully. Even the terrible plague, which visited Provence, in its tour of desolation, could not divert their allegiance from their "good Queen Jane." Of this dread scourge, to which he soon after fell a victim, Villani gives a very characteristic account, with extracts of which we shall close our quotations.

"First premising that the calamities of the year 1345 had been clearly foretold by the threatening aspect of the sun on the 20th Dec. 1347, which stood, at rising, as a column of fire for the space of an hour over the pontifical palace at Avignon! 'And though this might happen naturally by the rays of the sun in the manner of the rainbow, yet it was cer-

tainly a presage of future calamities, which we shall see was fulfilled.'

"This pestilence was predicted by the masters in astrology, because, at the time of the vernal equinox (1347), that is, when the sun entered the sign Aries of the month of March last past, the ascendant of the said equinox was the sign of the Virgin, and her lord, that is the planet Mercury, in the eighth house, which is the house that denotes death; and if the planet Jupiter, which signifies life and fortune, had not been, with Mercury, in the same house and sign, the mortality would have been infinite, if God had so willed! But we ought to believe, and to hold for certain, that God permits the said pestilence, and other calamities of the people, to visit our cities and our plains, for the punishment of sins, and not alone by the course of the stars, but as Lord of the heavens, as he pleases.—And this will suffice, in this place, of the sayings of the astrologers. The said mortality was greater in Pistoja and in Prato than in Florence, and greater in Bologna and in Avignon, and in Provence, where was the court of the Pope, and also throughout the realm of France. But the most dreadful mortality was in Turcomania, and in those countries beyond sea amongst the Tartars. There happened among the Tartars great judgments of God, and marvels almost incredible; but it is true, clear, and certain, that between Turigia and Cattay, in the country of Parca, now the land of Casano lord of Tartary, in India, a fire broke out (either from the bowels of the earth or from the heavens) that consumed men and beasts, trees, stones, and houses, and raged for fifteen days with so much fury, that every inhabitant and living creature that did not escape by flight, was consumed; and those of the human species who fled from the fire were destroyed by pestilence; and at Tana in Trebisond, and in all these countries, not one out of five survived; and many lands were depopulated by pestilence, earthquakes, and thunder from heaven. And from letters of some of our citizens, that were then in these countries, we learn that there rained at Sebastia, an immense quantity of worms a span long, with eight legs, and black in colour, with tails, some alive, some dead: they filled the whole country with their effluvia; and were most frightful to behold! whosoever attacked or touched them, they stung like wasps or poisonous reptiles. In Soldania (Asia Minor) only women remained; and these, from madness, tore each other in pieces. And they (that is, these letter-writers) relate a more marvelous thing still, and almost incredible, that happened in Arcagia; men and women, and every living animal, were turned into stone like statues of marble! The chiefs of the regions surrounding these countries proposed to become christians, but finding that Christendom was afflicted with the same pestilence, they remained in their infidelity. In the port of Talucco, in a country called Lucco, the port swarmed with worms for ten miles out, which came and went to and fro to the seas and shores; on which miracle many were converted to the faith of Christ. And the said pestilence extended to Turkey and Greece, encircling all the Levant, and Syria, and Chaldea, and Suria, and Cyprus, Crete, Rhodes, and all the islands of the Grecian archipelago, and, in the same manner, all the rivers and shores of our seas. Of eight galleys of the Genovese, trading in the Mediterranean, four only returned from the loss of

their crews; and when the sailors of these four arrived at Genoa they almost all died also, and so corrupted the air, that all who approached them died too."

"Other historians of this period give an equally marvellous account of the plague."

We have now finished all we intend to offer from this publication, as examples of its character and composition. We consider it altogether a very interesting history; though the style is nowhere elevated, but occasionally careless, and sometimes positively bad.—Ex. gr.

"As suspicions alone ever existed against Joanna, moral probabilities, as well as contemporary and historical authority, should be allowed due weight on the other side."

The first volume has the portrait of the beautiful queen, as a frontispiece—the second her tomb. The former deserves attention, from the rarity of any authentic painting. It is engraved from a portrait in the library of the King of France, and is, we suspect, rather touched into a grace and loveliness not possessed by its original; for we have an early print of the same which differs considerably from this, especially in the outline of the nose. Yet it may be that the latest is the best copy, as it is certainly the best work of art. At all events it well becomes the agreeable volumes to which it serves as an introduction.

DR. HIBBERT'S PHILOSOPHY OF APPARITIONS.

Pursuing the historical recollections with which our last Notice concluded, we learn from Dr. H. that other equally learned and intelligent men of the same age, held that the ghosts before which they shook were attributable to Fancy—

"It was supposed, that while Common-sense and the five subordinate Senses were subject to laws of restraint as in sleep, Fancy was always working day and night, as was evident from our dreams. But the labours of this industrious handmaid were always corrected by the overruling principle of the Soul. The Soul, by means of the faculty of Wit, looked into the result of Fancy's labours, and was then enabled to abstract shapes of things, to perceive the forms of individual objects, to anticipate, to compare, to know all universal essences or natures, as well as cause and effect. By the faculty of Reason, she moved from step to step, and in her progress rated objects accordingly. By the faculty of Understanding, she stood fixed on her ground, and apprehended the truth. By the faculty of Opinion, she lightly inclined to any one side of a question. By the faculty of Judgment, she could define any particular principle. By the faculty of Wisdom, she took possession of many truths. Now all this labour the Soul could not accomplish, unless Fancy, her handmaid, was obedient to the faculty of reason. But Fancy was not always to be thus controlled, the cause of which it will now be necessary to investigate."

"It was next conceived that the blood was subjected to great heat in the heart, where it was purified, and enabled to throw off delicate fumes named Animal-spirits. A set of nerves then formed the medium through which the Animal-spirits were conducted to the brain. They were there appraised by Fancy of the forms of all objects, and of their good or ill quality; upon which they returned to the heart, the seat of the affections, with a corresponding report of what was going on.

If the report was good, it induced love, hope, or joy; if the contrary, hatred, fear, and grief. But, frequently, there was what Burton calls *leas imaginatio*, or an ill Imagination or Fancy, which sometimes misconceiving the nature of sensible objects, would send off such a number of spirits to the heart, as to induce this organ to attract to itself more humours in order to "bend itself" to some false object of hope, or to avoid some unreasonable cause of fear. When this was the case, melancholic, sanguine, choleric, and other humours too tedious to be mentioned, were drawn into the heart—more animal spirits were concocted by heat, and these, ascending into the brain, perplexed Fancy by their number and diversity. She then became impatient of subordination, and no longer obeyed the faculty of Reason. Falling to work, in the most irregular manner, upon the ideas which Memory had stored up, she would produce the wildest compounds of sensible objects, such as we detect in the fictions of poets and painters, the chimeras of aerial castle-builders, and the *false shows* (as they were anciently named) of our waking visions.

And then came another explanation;—the Devil's absolute power. Among the rest, the "foul-fiend" was supposed to "occasionally induce illusion by self-transformation, as the following curious story, to be found in Captain Bell's Table-talk of Luther, sufficiently shows:—

"A gentleman had a fine young wife, who died, and was also buried. Not long after, the gentleman and his servant lying together in one chamber, his dead wife, in the night-time, approached into the chamber, and leaned herself upon the gentleman's bed, like as if she had been desirous to speak with him. The servant (seeing the same two or three nights, one after another), asked his master whether he knew, that every night a woman, in white apparel, came into his bed? The gentleman said, 'No. I sleep soundly (said he,) and see nothing.' When night approached, the gentleman, considering the same, laid waking in bed. Then the woman appeared unto him, and came hard to his bed-side. The gentleman demanded who she was? She answered, 'I am your wife.' He said, 'My wife is dead and buried.' She said, 'True, by reason of your swearing and sins I died; but if you would take me again, and would also abstain from swearing one particular oath, which commonly you use, then would I be your wife again.' He said, 'I am content to perform what you desire.' Whereupon his dead wife remained with him, ruled his house, laid with him, ate and drank with him, and had children together. Now it fell out, that on a time the gentleman had guests, and his wife after supper was to fetch out of his chest some banquetting stuff; she staying somewhat long, her husband (forgetting himself) was moved thereby to swear his accustomed oath; whereupon the woman vanished that instant. Now seeing she returned not again, they went up into the chamber to see what was become of her. There they found the gown which she wore, half lying within the chest, and half without; but she was never seen afterwards. 'This did the devil.'"

There were many petty Demons, too, who plagued mankind, each in their fashion. Psellus, a clever man in such mysteries, classed these, and named his first class "*Fery devils*." They wandered in the region

near the moon, but were restrained from entering into that luminary; they displayed their power in blazing stars, in fire-drakes, in counterfeit suns and moons, and in the *cuervo santo*, or meteoric lights, which, in vessels at sea, flit from mast to mast, and forebode foul weather. It was supposed that these demons occasionally resided in the furnaces of Hecla, Etna, or Vesuvius.—The second class consisted of *aerial devils*. They inhabited the atmosphere, causing tempests, thunder and lightning; rending asunder oaks, firing steeples and houses, smiting men and beasts, showering down, from the skies, stones,* wool, and even frogs; counterfeiting in the clouds the battles of armies, raising whirlwinds, fires, and corrupting the air, so as to induce plagues.—The third class were *terrestrial devils*; such as lures, genii, fauns, satyrs, wood-nymphs, foliots, Robin Good-fellows, or trulli.—The fourth class were *aqueous devils*; as the various descriptions of water-nymphs, of mermen, or of merwomen.—The fifth were *subterranean devils*, better known by the name of *demonones metallici*, metal men, *Getuli* or *Cobali*. They preserved treasure in the earth, and prevented it from being suddenly revealed; they were also the cause of horrible earthquakes.—Psellus's sixth class of devils were named *lucifugi*. They delighted in darkness; they entered into the bowels of men, and tormented those whom they possessed with phrensies and the fallen sickness. By this power they were distinguished from earthly and aerial devils, who could only enter into the human mind, which they either deceived or provoked with unlawful affections."

But we must have demonized our bold, and frightend our fair readers enough already by our long quotations from this amusing Inquiry; and we stop in our selections and in our praises, only remarking that Reginald Scot's account of *Spirits* (pages 3, 4, 5, 6, &c.) contains a very curious illustration of Blount's Vestiges of Pagan Idolatry in the Roman Church, to which we lately directed the public attention. The modern saints and the ancient devils seem to be identical!!!

* "Psellus speaks with great contempt of this petty instance of malevolence to the human race: 'Stones are thrown down from the air,' he remarks, 'which do no harm, the devils having little strength, and being mere scarecrows.'—So much for the origin of meteoric stones."

ARTS AND SCIENCES. MEDICAL REPORT.

"... There was never yet philosopher,
That could endure the tooth-ach patiently."

Shakspeare.

WELL, thank Heaven! snow—hail—wind! Just as it should be! We are certain, now, that England is still England; and, in spite of this villainous toothach, I am rejoiced that we have felt a little touch of winter. Such was the exclamation of an old friend, who stepped into our library, one forenoon, during the few days of wintry weather, which we have experienced since our last report. He was suffering under what he regarded as toothach, although not a single stump remained in his jaws; and, amidst the pain he was suffering, proceeded to remark that it was some consolation to know that, as the disease was prevailing, he was not a solitary martyr. Without pausing to examine the value of our old friend's consolation, we have only to acknowledge the justness of his remark, that the disease has been lately very prevalent.

Toothach does not always arise from a decayed tooth; and we can assure our readers, that many a serviceable grinder has been extracted without affording any relief to the sufferer. The truth is, that this species of toothach is a variety of rheumatism; and, like all cases of rheumatism, is an affection of the nerves of the affected part totally unconnected with any decay or injury of the teeth. Its remote causes are, alternations of heat and cold, particularly when the latter is accompanied by damp; thence, we find a reason for its prevalence, in the state of the weather during the last month. It is distinguished from that toothach which proceeds from a decayed tooth by the periodical nature of the attack, which generally occurs nearly at the same hour of each day, or of each alternate day; by a slight degree of chilliness, preceding the paroxysms, which are followed by perspiration; by the pain being more extended along the jaw than in common toothach, and by two, three, or more of the teeth, on the affected side, feeling longer than the others, as if they were raised from their sockets. It was evidently this form of toothach which was successfully charmed away by our forefathers; and which may always be cured in the same manner, as long as credulity continues to influence the bulk of mankind; even by such pretenders as the Doctor Pinch of our immortal Bard:

— "A hungry lean-faced villain,
A mere anatomy, a mountebank,
A thread-bare juggler, and a fortune teller,
A needy, hollow-eyed, sharp looking wretch—"

as well as by the rubicund faced, chariot-riding, odontalgic quacks of our own day. Indeed, if we weigh modern against ancient credulity, we shall have little to boast of, notwithstanding the evident march of intellect in the last fifty years; for if the seventeenth century had its magnetic toothpicks and car-pickers, which removed the pain merely by touching the affected parts; the eighteenth witnessed the triumph of animal magnetism; the beginning of the nineteenth that of the metallic tractors; and, in the present day, we have a Society of Nobles, Statesmen, and Divines, embodied to diffuse the benefits of a pretended specific for scrofula, stumbled upon by an illiterate Scotch gardener. But as those of stubborn imaginations and of little faith, not less than the credulous, must be relieved from this malady, the torture of which, as the Bard justly remarks, in our motto, not even the philosopher can patiently endure, we would recommend to these that plan of treatment and those remedies which we know from experience have proved the most efficacious.

When the pain first darts, as it were, into the jaw, as soon as it is ascertained that it does not arise from a decayed tooth, the feet should be bathed in very hot water, the bowels thoroughly emptied, and a pill containing calomel, tartar emetic and opium, exhibited at bed-time, in such proportions as the strength and the habit of the patient admit of and require; and which can be determined only by the examination of the patient by an intelligent medical practitioner. As soon as the pain regularly intermits, the Peruvian bark should be administered during the intervals of ease, in as large doses, and as frequently repeated, as it can be taken; either alone or combined with spirit of turpentine;

* Comedy of Errors.

+ Quæ tacta solo dolore dentium, aurium, et oculorum tollunt.—Hist. Medic. Physic. Borrelli. Lips, 1678.

but if the bark in substance or in decoction nauseate the stomach, the *sulphate of quinia*, which is the active principle of this remedy, separate from its other components, may be substituted for it. Bark, in every form, however, sometimes proves unavailing; in which case arsenic has been successfully administered; but as this remedy requires a degree of caution which few are disposed to bestow, we would suggest the trial of the Rust of Iron, (*subcarbonas ferri*), from the powerful influence it has displayed in *the douloureux*, a nervous affection, to which rheumatic tooth-ach bears some resemblance. Whatever may be the remedy, it should be exhibited under legitimate authority; by which we mean that of a physician or an able general practitioner; for, owing to idiosyncrasy and other constitutional peculiarities, the best medicines may occasionally be productive of unexpected and injurious results. Thus, in some habits, turpentine may be taken with impunity for almost any period, whereas in others it very soon produces a rash over the whole surface of the body, accompanied by an irritation which is almost insupportable. The strictest attention should be paid to the diet and the regimen of the patient. Night air and easterly winds should be avoided; and, when the disease is removed, the use of the shower bath, as in other cases of rheumatism, will be found the most effectual means of preventing a recurrence of the attack. We have remarked that in general the disease prevails about this period of the year, after the evening parties commence in the metropolis; and, as it is most common in young females, in the better ranks of life, we must ascribe it to the exposure of the unshaved shoulders to currents of air on stair-cases and landing-places, in those gregarious assemblages of fashion, in which, to use the words of a dramatist whose merits are now before the public, our countrywomen "turn their skins to parchment."

Measles still rages as an epidemic; and although the fatality has been small in proportion to the numbers affected with the disease, yet we have seen some cases of great severity. We may take this opportunity of mentioning a curious fact regarding this disease, which we believe has been overlooked by medical writers, but of the accuracy of which we are convinced. It is, that although measles be seen always, more or less, in every year, yet that it prevails as an epidemic in Great Britain once in seven years. Thus it was epidemic in 1801-2, 1808-9, 1816, and at the present time. To what causes this septennial return is to be ascribed we cannot even conjecture; and much satisfaction in any researches regarding them can scarcely be expected in our present imperfect acquaintance with meteorology and pneumatic science. The subject, however, is important for medical inquirers.

Hooping-cough, say old nurses, generally follows measles; but in the present season it has gone hand in hand with the reigning epidemic. Perhaps in no disease is the improved state of the healing art more conspicuously displayed than in this distressing complaint; and none of the cases which we have seen or had reported to us have extended beyond six or seven weeks, instead of continuing as many months, as was customary under the old system of treatment. Instead of exposing the patients to all temperatures, and repeatedly changing the air, they are now confined to one apartment, which is kept at a summer temperature, and

their diet confined to milk and vegetable and farinaceous food. The object of the medical treatment is to allay the spasmodic nature of the cough, and to keep down any inflammatory action, which it has always a tendency to excite in the organs of respiration. Nothing so effectually promotes these indications, to use the language of the learned votaries of Esculapius, as the prussic acid; and the extract of belladonna, exhibited in combination with carbonate of soda or of potass in emulsion of bitter almonds: but here we must recur to the absolute necessity of administering these powerful medicines under proper medical authority only; for both the prussic acid and the belladonna are calculated to occasion as much mischief, if injudiciously prescribed, as they will undoubtedly be followed by the most beneficial results, if properly administered. When these remedies prove beneficial, the yielding of the disease is first perceived by the cough becoming less frequent at night, and the paroxysms less severe during the day. At this period, if the strength of the patient be broken down, infusion of bark must be substituted for the almond emulsion, as a vehicle for the administration of the acid and the belladonna, and a more generous diet allowed. This is the moment also for changing the air, under the influence of which the remains of the disease rapidly vanish, and health and vigour again return to brace and renovate the constitution.

Besides these diseases, affections of the skin are now beginning to show themselves; and as the animal frame receives, in common with the vegetable creation, a new impulse in Spring, we would caution the gastronomic, and those of a full habit, against indulgence of every description:

" - - - At the genial board
Indulge not often; nor protract the feast
To dull satiety; till soft and slow
A drowsy death creeps on, th' expansive soul
Oppress'd, and smother'd the celestial fire."

Apoplexy treads closely on the heels of
Luxury at this season; and Death stalks at
the side of Apoplexy.

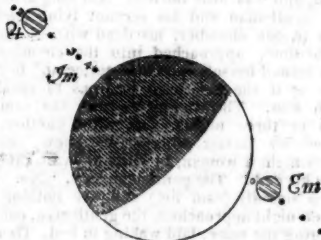
† We take this opportunity of correcting (more expressly than we did before) a mistake into which we inadvertently fell in ascribing the introduction of this valuable medicine, in this country, to Dr. Elliotson, instead of Dr. Granville, of Grafton-street, whose work on the subject first suggested the experiments of Dr. Elliotson. From the same work we also learn that the beneficial effects of prussic acid in dyspepsia, the disease in which Dr. Elliotson's experience established its efficacy, were first ascertained by Mr. Thomson, of Sloane-street.

INCUBATION.

THE process of hatching ducklings and chickens by artificial means was not long since forced upon public notice by some other process before the Lord Mayor. Like all novelties, this furnished matter for pleasantry at the time; but we are informed, that the person who brought forward this scheme really succeeds in putting his theory into practice;—and not only produces the young birds in the way stated, but even surpasses all Egyptian example. For we are assured, that, in order to show the progress of incubation, he has been led to try the experiment of removing the egg from the shell, and inclosing it in glass to be hatched; and that he has succeeded!! Thus the entire progress of incubation, like the working, &c. of bees, is exposed to constant and visible observation.

EVENING AMUSEMENTS FOR APRIL.

LAST month we gave the geocentric latitudes and longitudes of the Moon, to exercise the pupil on the Celestial Globe. We shall this month point out her various situations at 8 o'clock in the evening, to the 12th day; and from that to the 17th, at different hours to midnight, from which, to the latter end of the month, the Moon does not rise till after 12 hours. 1st day, Moon in constellation Aries, bearing WbN $\frac{1}{2}$ N. 11° above the horizon, and 6° to the left of Arietis (α), forming an obtuse triangle with that star and β . A line drawn through α , β , about 10° above Arietis, will show Musca Borealis, to the right of which are the two triangles.—2d day, Moon below Pleiades. Shortly after 9° , $\frac{1}{2}$ will be 6° S. of the Moon, forming an isosceles triangle with Pleiades.—3d day, Moon W. nearly midway between and above Pleiades and Aldebaran (α Taurus.) A line drawn from Aldebaran through the Moon, will point out Perseus and Medusa's head.—4th day, Moon 4° below δ Taurus, or tip of the Bull's upper horn, and 5° above and to the right of ξ Taurus, or tip of the Bull's lower horn. A line drawn through these two stars to the northward will lead nearly to Capella (α Auriga), and produced to the southward, to Betelgeux (α Orion).—5th day, Moon 2° above μ η of Gemini. At $11^{\circ} 15^m$, when about 20° above the horizon, γ and λ will present appearance according with the annexed Type,



previous to their occultation. This will be exceedingly interesting to those possessed of a good glass. The immersion of the 4th Sat. on the dark part of the Moon at $11^{\circ} 18^m$; the 3d Sat. at $11^{\circ} 21^m$; the 1st Sat. $11^{\circ} 28^m$; then λ $11^{\circ} 29^m 13^s$; and lastly, the 2d Sat. at $11^{\circ} 33^m$. The 4th Sat. will emerge on the illumined side at $12^{\circ} 11^m$, and the others at about the same intervals of time; λ at $12^{\circ} 22^m 16^s$.—6th day, Moon nearly in conjunction δ Π (which takes place at 9^h .) Above are the α β .—7th day, Moon in constellation Cancer, forming a great isosceles triangle with α and a Canis Minor.—8th day, Moon has passed the meridian about 7^m , and is still in Cancer about $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ above α . Below these are the stars in the Hydra's head. The Moon forms a great equilateral triangle with α Canis Minor and β Π .—9th day, Moon below the four stars in Leo, and 4° from Regulus (α). The brightest star below the Moon is a Hydra, between them the constellation Sextans.—10th day, Moon in the foremost of the hind paws of Leo, and forming nearly an isosceles triangle with Regulus and Denebola (β).—11th day, Moon about $7\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to the southward of δ ; below are the Cup and Crow and β of Hydra.—12th day, Moon below the four stars in Virgo, and to the right of Spica (α). Below the Moon, to the right, is the Crow.— $13^h 9^m$, Moon below Spica;

14^h 10^m, Moon to the right, and nearly in a line with α and β of Libra; 15^h 11^m, Moon about 8° above the horizon, below the $\alpha\beta$ Libra, and to the right of the constellation Scorpio; 16^h 11^m 30^m Moon and Antares (α Scorpio) rising nearly together about 33° above the horizon; 30th day, Moon WNW, about 3° to the left, and above Pleiades.

Phases of the Moon.

First Quarter	6 ^h 10 ^m 18 ^m
Full Moon	13 3 46
Last Quarter	20 18 9
New Moon	28 16 25

April 1, Mercury rises E.	17 ^h 26 ^m
— culminates	23 25
— 25, γ culminates	0 56
— sets W b N $\frac{1}{2}$ N.	8 43

Mercury in Sup. \odot 11^h 23^m. \odot γ 30^h 4^m, invisible to us.

April 1, Venus rises E b S $\frac{1}{2}$ S.	16 ^h 45 ^m
— culminates	22 8
— 25, ϕ rises E $\frac{1}{2}$ N.	16 10
— culminates	22 28

Venus, on the 29th day, will have 11 dig. E. illuminated.

April 1, Mars rises E $\frac{1}{2}$ N.	5 ^h 10 ^m
— culminates	11 24
— 25, ζ rises E $\frac{1}{2}$ N.	3 4
— culminates	9 31

At the commencement of the month, ζ will appear between two small stars in the breast of Virgo; at the close, he will be close to the β Virgo.

April 1, Jupiter culminates	5 ^h 29 ^m
— sets NW $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	13 48
— 25, η culminates	4 15
— sets NW $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	12 34

Jupiter varies but little in his position. The eclipses of Sat. are,

1st Emer.	2d Emer.	3d Sat.	4th Sat.
D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
7 10 10	4 10 55	7 8 34	Em. 8 8 44 Im.
23 8 30		14 9 18	Im. 8 10 57
30 10 26			

April 1, Saturn culminates	2 ^h 35 ^m
— sets NW b W $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	10 4
— 25, η culminates	1 18
— sets	8 52

Saturn is still in the neck of the Bull.

April 1, Georgian rises SE $\frac{1}{2}$ E.	14 ^h 28 ^m
— culminates	18 22
— 21, θ rises	13 16
— culminates	17 9

\square \odot 5^h 0^m 30^m, 20^h, stat.

The Georgian is in the right shoulder of Sagittarius throughout the month. 1st day, at 8^h, the head and fore paw Ursa Major, α of Cancer, and the head of Hydra, will be on the meridian. 14th day, 9^h, the body of Ursa Major, Leo Minor, and Leo, on the meridian. The Crater S b E., Corvus SSE., advancing to the meridian.

LEARNED SOCIETIES, ETC.

CAMBRIDGE, March 26.—The Chancellor's gold medals for the two best proficient in classical learning among the commencing Bachelors of Arts, were on Saturday last adjudged to Messrs. Frederic Malkin and William Barham, both of Trinity College.

At a Congregation on Wednesday, the following Degrees were conferred:
Doctor in Divinity.—Lord Frederick Beauclerk, Trinity College.

Doctor in Civil Law.—H. Vane Salusbury, Fellow of Trinity Hall.

Master of Arts.—R. Booth, St. John's College.
Bachelors in Civil Law.—Rev. C. Day, St. John's College; R. A. Templeman, Trinity College.

OXFORD, March 19.—Yesterday the Rev. John Barnes Bourne, of Trinity College, and the Rev. John Hunt, of St. Alban Hall, were admitted Masters of Arts.

To the Editor of the Literary Gazette.

SIR.—A sincere friend to the Royal Society of Literature, who is well acquainted with the origin of the Society, and with its statutes, and the two Letters from Sir William Knighton to the President, lithographed by the Council, very unexpectedly read a paragraph in the last week's account of the Royal Society of Literature, purporting, that His Majesty *expressly signified* to the Council his desire, that in the appointment of the Associates, as in every other proceeding of the Society, it was "his desire that no party or political feeling should be permitted to have the slightest influence." In the two letters under the sign manual, before mentioned, I can perceive no *express signification* of the kind; which I notice, lest such supposed express signification should be perverted to any sinister purpose. But I perceive in the Constitution and Regulations of the Society, sanctioned by His Majesty's sign manual, one condition required in works of Literature, in order to be entitled to the Society's Rewards;—namely, that "such works contain nothing hostile to religion or morality." This is a condition calculated to ensure the confidence of the public towards the future proceedings of the Society.*

March 22.

* We insert this letter with pleasure, as it may serve to correct a passage in our Paper which might otherwise be misconstrued. The writer is perfectly right. There is no express signification in writing of His Majesty's pleasure, except what he has stated; and all we meant to import was, that every proceeding of the venerable President, and of the council formed under his auspices, had (as was evident from the elections, &c.) been founded on the declared principle of literary and moral worth, independent of all party or political feelings.—Ed.

FINE ARTS.

THE head of the statue of Juno belonging to the Parthenon at Athens has been found; though rather damaged, yet in far better preservation than the Elgin marbles. We hope in our next Number to give some interesting particulars of this discovery.

Six Views of Italian and Swiss Scenery. Drawn and Etched by W. Cowen, and dedicated by permission to Lord Viscount Milton.

MR. COWEN is, we understand, a young artist of enterprise and talent, having studied many of the most picturesque scenes in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland; and also (by the kindness of Lord Milton) been enabled to visit the classic shores of Italy, and the romantic scenery of Switzerland. These, the first fruits of his industry on the continent, are therefore very properly dedicated to that nobleman.

The subjects of this work are—1. Lago Maggiore, from Baverno; the original in the possession of Sir Thomas Lawrence.—2. Lake of Lugano; the original in the possession of the Earl Fitzwilliam.—3. View of the romantic Shores of Torrento, near Naples; the drawing in the possession of Lord Milton.—4. Town of Lavino and Lago Maggiore.—5. The grand Approach to Sion, Switzerland.—6. Como; the two last in the possession of Sir Thomas Lawrence.

The Etchings are fac similes of the drawings, and possess a character of freedom and lightness that must, we think, recommend

them to the patrons and lovers of the Fine Arts, while their local interest and accurate delineation are calculated to find favour in the eyes of the public.

Illustrations of the Abbot. Engraved by C. Heath, from paintings by H. Corbould. London 1824. Hurst, Robinson, & Co.

THESE are not very happy subjects. The vignette of a dying warrior is not only stiff, but out of drawing. In the introduction of Roland to Sir Halbert Glendinning, the lady wants grace, the boy's face is sooty, and the Knight only indifferent. Roland offering his services to the Queen, also wants clearness in the engraving, and still worse, expression in the countenances. We think the whole should be cancelled, and better illustrations produced; the work furnishes several fine subjects, while these are mere common-place without interest.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

It is a lovely lake, with waves as blue
 As e'er were lighted by the morning ray
 To topaz—crowded with an hundred isles,
 Each named from some peculiar flower it bears:
 There is the Isle of Violets, whose leaves,
 Thick in their azure beauty, fill the air
 With most voluptuous breathings; the Primrose
 Gives name to one; the Lilies of the Valley,
 Like wreath'd pearls, to another; Cowslips glow,
 Ringing with golden bells the fragrant peal
 Which the bees love so, in a fourth. How sweet
 Upon a summer evening, when the lake
 Lies half in shadow, half in crimson light,
 Like hope and fear holding within the heart
 Divided empire, with a light slack sail
 To steer your little boat amid the isles;
 Now gazing in the clouds like fiery halls,
 Till head and eye are filled with gorgeous thoughts
 Of golden palaces in fairyland;
 Or, looking through the clear, yet purple wave,
 See the white pebbles, shining like the hearts
 Pure and bright even in this darksome world:
 There is one gloomy isle, quite overgrown
 With weeping willows, green, yet pensively
 Sweep the long branches down to the tall grass;
 And in the very middle of the place
 There stands a large old yew—beneath its shade
 I would my grave might be: the tremulous light,
 Breaking at intervals through the sad boughs,
 Yet without power to warm the ground below,
 Would be so like the mockery of hope.
 No flowers grow there—they would not suit
 my tomb:
 It should be only strewed with withered leaves;
 And on a willow, near, my harp might hang,
 Forgotten and forsaken, yet at times
 Sending sweet music o'er the lake.

THE FAREWELL.

Yes, I am changed; yes, much much changed
 Since first I sang to thee;
 I marvel, knowing what I am,
 At what I once could be.

The trace of pleasure on my heart
 Was like that of the wind,
 And sorrow's self had not then left
 A deeper trace behind.

My song was like the bursting forth
 Of the first birds in spring;
 I had some thought of future flowers,
 But none of withering.

I thought of love, but of love as
 Love never yet was known;
 Of truth, of hope, of happiness—
 But all these dreams are flown.

As sometimes on Italian shores
 At dawn of day is seen
 A fleeting show of fairy land,
 Just such my life has been.

How I now loathe my dreams of song!
 They have been so untrue;
 But more I loathe the dearer dream,
 The one that dwelt with you!
 Farewell to one, farewell to all,
 Both song and love are o'er;
 The essence of their life is past,
 For they deceive no more!

SONG.

False as thou art, yet still farewell!
 With every wish that love can frame,
 With fond hopes for thy happiness,
 With blessings breathed upon thy name.
 I loved, I may not say how well,
 While that I thought my heart might be
 A thing of bliss,—now I can charm
 No more, but I can die for thee!
 Farewell, farewell! and I will shroud
 My wrongs in silence, for thy sake;
 Tho' still adored, henceforth my heart's
 Sole proof of love shall be—to break.

L. E. L.

STANZAS.

How sweet the sound, on Summer eves,
 When daylight's work is done,
 To listen while the linnet weaves
 Her hymn to the setting sun!
 And sweet, how doubly sweet, the voice
 Of the lark as she soars on high,
 When Morning bids the Earth rejoice,
 And Music fills the sky!
 But the linnet below, and the lark on high,
 Tho' so sweet as sweet can be,
 Are nothing so soft as the gentle sigh
 That my own Love breathes to me!

THE PAVILION, BRIGHTON.

Imperial Palace! that art seen to smile
 In Eastern splendour on our English land,
 As if from China's plains, or Egypt's strand,
 Some power unknown had borne thy magic pile.
 O, I would roam around thy turrets, while
 They bask in moonlight beauty, and Romance
 Wakes the high visions of her holiest strand,
 And bids her fairest forms the night beguile.
 Then would my truant fancy rove anew
 O'er themes all wild and wondrous, that belong
 To Arab story, or to Persian song,
 And deem awhile their false enchantments true,
 As vapours sent to bless the captive's sleep,
 That fade before the morn, and leave the wretch
 To weep.

Brighton.

G. F. R.

TO MY UMBRELLA.

Companion of my walks, my dear Umbrella!
 Who constant at my side art ever found,
 When clouds with threat'ning aspect gather
 And with thy canopy of blue or yellow, round;
 Of brown, or green, or cotton, silk, or gingham,
 From hailstones, when by handfulls, the gods
 Upon us mortals, coverest me well o'er; fling'em
 And when chill rain or driving snow descends,
 Or arrowy sleet, thou shield'st me, best of
 friends!—

The virtues of thy race I love to tell o'er,
 For thy gay younger sister, Parasol,
 Screens from the gaze of that rude starrer, Sol,
 The Fair, whom he would scorch into Brunette—
 And thou, to keep us dry, art willing to be wet.

W. X.

EPITAPH.

Here lies old JOHN MAGEE, late the landlord at
 the Sun, [done]—
 He never had an ail unless when all his ails
 The Sun was on his sign, tho' what sign his sun
 was on

No studier of the Zodiac could ever hit upon.
 Some said it was Aquarius, so queerous he'd get;
 But he declar'd no soda-hack should ever share
 his whet!

His burnish'd sun was sol-o, soul-heart'ning was
 his cheer,
 And quaffing of good porter long kept him from
 his bier. [so good,
 As draughtsman he'd no equal, his drawings were
 And many a noble draught has he taken from
 the wood,— [Cork;
 Rare spirited productions, with tasty views near
 And then he had a score or two rum characters
 in chalk.

Above the mantle tallied his tally it was nail'd,
 And tho' he'd lost one eye-sight, his hop-ticks
 never fail'd. [halt,
 Good ale and cider sold here, oft made the soldier
 And sailor Jack, his sail aback, would hoist
 aboard his malt; [fair,
 Most cordially he'd pour out a cordial for the
 Whose peeper meant to ogle the pepper-mint so
 rare. [gay,

While buxom Jen would toss off the juniper so
 And swear it was both sweet and nice as any
 shrub in May. [drunk with drink,
 At last JOHN took to drinking, and drank till
 His stuffing he would stuff in till stuff began to
 shrink; [the sugar-candy,
 Tho' Mistress shook her hand high, he suck'd
 And often clos'd his brand eye by tipping of the
 brandy.

His servants always firking, his firkins ran so fast,
 And staggering round his bar-rails, his barrels
 breath'd their last; [away,
 And when he treated all hands his holland's ran
 Nor reap'd he fruit from any seed for aniseed to
 pay. [Jucreas'd,
 And tho' he drank the bitters, his bitters still
 He puff'd the more parfait accout till all his
 efforts ceas'd. [his till;
 The storm, alas! was brewing, the brewer drew
 And Mrs. Fig, for bacca, to back her brought
 her bill. mind;
 Distillers still'd his spirits, but couldn't still his
 He told the bailiff he would try a bail if he could
 find. [him on the head,
 But fumbling round the tap-room, Death tapp'd
 So here he lies quite flat and stale, because, d'y
 see, he's dead. BOTHEREM QUOTEM.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

SIGHTS OF LONDON, ETC.

No. III.

Few Sights worth seeing this week, my Masters;
 but if my Sights are short, do not believe it
 equivalent to my being short-sighted. At Drury
 Lane good Tragedies have been acted; but
 somehow or other, like Darius, Deserted in his
 utmost need. By those his former bounty fed,
 we hear nothing now of Mr. Kean's Richard,
 Macbeth, &c. &c. At Covent Garden, Pride, in-
 stead of having a Fall, is having a Run. Ores-
 tes, and the Two Foscari by Miss Mitford, are
 said to be forthcoming: two tragedies!

Had a peep at the Egyptian Hall, where
 Mr. Bullock's preparations for the Exhibitions
 of ancient and modern Mexico are in great
 forwardness. The former comprehends many
 most remarkable and interesting antiquities
 and curiosities, admirably arranged in the great
 room where Belzoni's tomb was; and the latter,
 in an apartment below, consists of a panoramic
 view of the present city and its environs, in the
 foreground of which is a genuine hut, inhabited
 by a genuine Native Indian, and in the midst of
 a modelled garden almost as good as genuine.
 Round the room are subjects of natural history,
 models of fruits, flowers, &c. The whole finely
 illustrating the productions, the country, and the
 grotesque riches of a tropical climate.

Wednesday night, at Drury, after a tolerable
 selection of Sacred Music, Part I., a manuscript
 Sacred Oratorio was performed for the first time.
 It is, I believe, the com-

position of Mr. Wade, a young Irish gentleman
 and amateur, and certainly displays much taste
 and many sweet passages, though hardly done
 justice to by the vocal strength brought forward
 for its execution. I hear that Sinclair, Salmon,
 and others of the best singers, were prevented
 from taking their shares in consequence of some
 musical disorders—far too prevalent now-a-days
 in the profession. The most pleasing piece was
 a duet between Misses Paton and Venes. Braham
 was very effective in the recitative, and pleased
 in several airs; and the Band was well con-
 ducted. The name of the Oratorio is *The Prophecy*,
 the words from Pope—
 "Ye Nymphs of Solyma, begin the Song."

Friday. Concert Spirituel: does not do very well.
 If ever Catalani can be heard not only without
 emotion, but with a feeling of disapprobation,
 it is in sacred music. She quite astounded the
 audience to-night by an *ad libitum* burst of vocal
 sound, where the even tenor of the sober melody
 was utterly at war with such an ornament. This
 is in very bad taste, and intolerable to good
 ears. Garcia, on the contrary, displayed his fine
 science—how perfect a musician! he is! Madame
 Caradori, the more she is heard, delights the more.
 She has been proved by a severe trial, and, as in
 all like cases where the performer does not sink,
 she is now reaping a richer harvest of applause;
 not more deserved, but the merit less felt before.
 Miss Love absolutely sings like a man in disguise:
 I hope it is not so, for s(h)e is willing, diligent,
 and not unaccomplished, though her rusticity of
 manners contrasts curiously with Catalani's elegance
 and grace. The rest of the squad employed in
 these entertainments, are, to use at once a musical
 and vulgar phrase, *no great shakes*.

I went again to the Astronomical Lectures
 at the English Opera House, Strand: though Mr.
 Bartley keeps us pretty much in the dark, as it
 respects each other, yet the strong light he throws
 upon his subject, by the clear manner in which the
 lecture is delivered, (not only in language but also
 in utterance) renders the whole extremely perspicuous,
 even to the most common understanding. The
 scientific astronomer may possibly find some few
 things to smile at, (as is generally the case with
 those who have attained perfection in the study,
 and are longing for novelty,) such as Jupiter's
 satellites revolving round him, two on each side,
 with the utmost gravity—the Comet nearly knock-
 ing Mercury out of the system, &c. &c. But, on the
 whole, this is a clever and well conducted exhibition.
 The appearance of the Moon, from Kitchener—the
 causes and varieties of the seasons, eclipses, &c.—
 and the theory of spring and neap tides—are
 well represented and accurately explained. It is
 a fit place for family visits; though I have to
 regret that the lecturer's Suns do not shed more
 warmth from their beams, for the house was
 excessively cold. I am farther of opinion, that a
 slight sketch of the advantages derived from the
 eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, in determining
 longitudes and demonstrating the progressive
 motion of light, would be an improvement.

Traditions of
The Western Highlands.

No. IV.

MURDOCH GAIR.

MACLAINE of Lochbuy, who was killed in
 battle about three hundred years ago, left

but one son, then an infant; and his uncle Murdoch, of Scallasdale, assumed his guardianship. He soon showed a disposition to take the property to himself, and the unfortunate minor, after many hardships, found his way to Ireland, where he was received with kindness in the house of O'Neil. The uncle, at home, was ignorant of his fate; and a report was industriously spread by the friends of the boy, that he had been drowned. Murdoch strengthened his interest, by marriage with the daughter of Stewart, of Appin, a neighbouring family of great influence; and he calculated on enjoying, without interruption, his illgotten wealth.

The nephew, whose name was also Murdoch, did not, however, lose sight of his right. He was educated by the generous and princely O'Neil, of whom the bards of that day said, that "Guests were in the house of O'Neil more numerous than trees in the forest, and that he was more liberal of his means than the great sea of its shell fish." He was at a very early age distinguished for his intrepidity, and soon acquired much popularity among his associates. When he arrived at manhood, he obtained the consent of his patron to return to his native isle, with a select party of young Irish adventurers, who volunteered to follow his fortune.

They landed in a sequestered place, still well known, and the young Lochbary set forward alone, to reconnoitre the ground and to collect information. He reached the vicinity of his native castle, in the twilight. The cows were in the fold, and, passing by the dairymaid in the act of milking, the cow started and spilt the milk. The woman cried out, "God with Murdoch!" and the young stranger heard the words. It is still a custom in that country, that milk should be offered to every one who passes through a fold, and it was on this occasion offered to Murdoch. He partook of this milk, and asked the woman what she meant by the words "God with Murdoch," for he already knew that the usurper of his rights was unpopular. The woman sighed deeply, and he asked her name. When she had told it, he knew her to have been his nurse. He bared his bosom, and showed her a mole on his left breast, cautioning her to be guarded. The faithful nurse instantly recognised him. Her first husband, the foster-father of Murdoch, was dead, and she was then married to the doorkeeper of the castle, an office of great trust, and highly important to the purpose of the stranger.

His nurse proposed, that on the night following she should contrive that the calves should mix with the cattle at midnight, and she knew that their lowing would be heard within the castle. Her husband would open the gate to give her access to her charge and the young Murdoch was to enter with his party and gag the doorkeeper. The project succeeded, and the adventurous youth obtained possession of his paternal stronghold.

Murdoch Gair, (short Murdoch) an appellation by which he was afterwards distinguished, was soon joined by his people; but his uncle had been absent when the castle was taken, and he was determined to keep possession of the estate. Many skirmishes were fought between them, and many feats of valour are still related of both sides. A pitched battle was at last fought, in which Murdoch of Scallasdale was assisted by the Stewarts of Appin, and the nephew, by the

Macleans of Ross. The nephew was victorious; but the uncle still adhered to his claim. Murdoch Gair, however, by accident found the usurper sleeping in a cavern, and twisting a lock of his hair around his dirk, on which his name was engraved, he stuck it into the ground, and thus left him. When the other awoke, he soon discovered what had happened, and exclaimed, "The son of my brother has conquered me at last! his generosity has done what his bravery could not effect, and never shall my sword again be unsheathed against him!"

Murdoch Gair appears to have acquired a relish for war and plunder, as we find Abercromby, in his *Martial Achievements of the Scots*, states, that many years after this he played sad havoc around the banks of Lochlomond, in company with a very remarkable person, who, in that narrative, is dignified with the designation of Allan Maclean, the robber. Murdoch died in the end of the reign of Mary Queen of Scotland.

THE FLORIDA.

MANY of the vessels which formed the Spanish armada, intended for the conquest of England, perished on the north and west coasts of Scotland. The ship Florida appeared to have been more fortunate than many of her consorts; she found her way to the bay of Tobermory, on the sound of Mull, one of the finest harbours in the world. Scotland being then a neutral country under James, the sixth of that name, the Spaniards considered themselves perfectly secure, and remained long in that station, repairing the damages they had sustained, and refreshing the crew and troops.

The Florida was, no doubt, an object of great interest and curiosity in that remote situation, and all the principal families in the neighbouring country and islands were received on board as visitors, where, tradition says, they were hospitably and splendidly entertained. Elizabeth, the ever watchful and well-informed Queen of England, had intelligence of the Florida through her ambassador at the Scotch court, and it was ascertained that this ship was extremely valuable: she had on board a large sum of money intended for the pay of the army; she contained, besides, a great quantity of costly stores. The law of nations should have protected the Florida from injury; but Elizabeth resolved on her destruction, and it was accomplished by one of the most atrocious acts, perhaps, ever recorded of any civilized government. The English ambassador soon found an instrument suited to his purpose, and his name was Smollet. We regret to state, that he was an ancestor of the celebrated writer of that name, who himself alludes to this circumstance in one of his novels, apparently unconscious of the inference which followed. This agent of the English Queen spoke the Gaelic language, and wore the Highland dress. He went to Mull as a dealer in cattle, and easily found his way on board the Florida, where he formed an intimacy, and, along with other strangers, had frequent opportunities of seeing every part of the ship. He at length found a convenient time for his diabolical object, and placed some combustible substance in a situation where it was likely to produce the desired effect. He immediately got ashore, and made the best of his way southward.

He had travelled to a distance of six or eight miles, when he heard the explosion of the Flo-

rida; and the spot where he stood is still marked for the execration of mankind. The ship was blown up, and nearly all on board perished. Together with the crew and troops, many of the first men in the country were destroyed by this perfidious and bloody act, which reflects eternal disgrace on the planners, and infamy on the perpetrator. Tradition states, that the poop of the ship was blown to a great distance, with six men, whose lives were saved. Maclean, of Duart, had procured some cannon from the Florida, for the purpose of battering the castle of a neighbouring chieftain; and a few Spanish gunners, who assisted in that service, were preserved by their absence from the ship.

This melancholy story, which would have formed a memorable era in a more public place, is still, in that country, a fertile source for traditional tales.

The universal belief among the more illiterate natives is, that one of the Spanish Infantas, who is said to have been on board the Florida, became enamoured of Maclean, and that his wife had employed a person to blow up the ship; thus transferring that crime from the Queen of England to the wife of their chief, who was, indeed, very unpopular. It is alleged, that the body of the Infanta had been found, and buried with great pomp in that vicinity; that a ship had been afterwards sent by the Spanish Government to convey her remains to Spain. It seems, in collecting these remains, the last joint of one of her royal highness's ring fingers could not be found; and it is said that her ghost has often been seen searching for this bone by torchlight. This circumstance is frequently mentioned as authority for the pious caution with which the Highlanders preserve the relics of their deceased friends.

Some Spanish mares and horses had been landed, to pasture, and these remained in the island of Mull. The breed of horses in Mull has ever since been superior, and it still continues so, probably from this cause.

The English ambassador at Madrid having procured information of the precise amount of the treasure which had been on board the Florida, a ship of war was sent by the English Government to Tobermory in the beginning of the eighteenth century with divers, for the purpose of recovering the specie. The wreck was soon found, and many articles were raised, but no money was acknowledged. The ship, however, never returned to England, and it was suspected that she had taken refuge in France, for evident reasons.

In the year 1787, the celebrated diver, Spalding, made an attempt to recover this treasure, but he failed entirely, as might have been expected, the remains of the ship having sunk into the clay and mud, and totally disappeared.

DRAMA.

MR. MATHEWS AT HOME.

THE common saying, of a person, whether in the real world or on the stage, being "in himself a host," has become so trite, that we are almost ashamed to use it; but undoubtedly, if ever it could be applied, not only expressing extent of powers, but wonderful divisibility and multiplication, the phrase is applicable to Mr. Mathews. He was perfectly at home in a great number of new and original characters on Thursday night; and we are only sorry that Friday is too late a day in our preparations for us to be at home in a long account of them.

The entertainment is called *A Trip to America*; and Mr. M. details his observations on American peculiarities of character, relates his various travelling adventures, and personates ten or a dozen individuals with whom he met in their course. Among these, Jack Topham and his Cousin Bray, two Englishmen, figure conspicuously; but there are also several Frenchmen, Irishmen, and Negroes;—and of prominent natives, old Raveutop a proising jester, Pennington a sentimental declaimer, two landlords at Inns, Jonathan W. Doubikin a real Yankee, and his Uncle Ben* a Lycurgus of German descent, who gives a capital charge to the Grand Jury, Colonel Hiram Pegler a Kentucky Shoemaker, and Miss Mangelwurzel, a great Dutch heiness.

Throughout all this numerous variety, our unequalled Imitator runs with such astonishing verisimilitude, as to render his identity often doubtful; but after laughing heartily at the parts as they succeed each other, it is only when we come to reflect upon their diversity and multitude as a whole, that our admiration rises to its due measure, at the wonderful talent of the Performer.—The story told is amusing, and many of the anecdotes droll enough: the humour is occasionally pointed, and the puns (as must be the case) bad as well as good. But Mr. M. is the man to set an audience in a roar at the worst still more than the best; his *Bray* dying at all the stale jokes of his Topham is, in this respect, exquisite. Of the songs introduced, we cannot say much in praise;—with the exception of a Militia Muster, even more ludicrous than his old Volunteer Field Day, and a Frenchman's Elogue upon the Hero of New Orleans, wanting whom "America would be Turbot without soy," and against whom

De English came den thousand on
Ven he vas no more den von,
Bat vat vas dat to Shenel Shackson,
Shenel Shackson is de boy!

the lyrical effusions are not very effective. The Post Office, however, is the vehicle for much entertaining spoken colloquy and descriptive scramble. A great deal of the merit of the evening was produced by the introduction of American tones, pronunciation, and phraseology. The way in which the assent of "O Yes," and the dissent of "O No," were given by *genuine* Yankees, always told; and the being "pretty particular considerable damned" every thing, never failed to excite that sound so pleasing to an Actor's ear—bursts of laughter. But we have neither time nor space to be more minute. The performance altogether is new, characteristic, versatile, and extraordinary. Too long, certainly, by an hour, of which the retrenchment may very easily be made by omitting the least impressive parts, and especially the pathetic and patriotic. If thought necessary to throw in any salvo for imitating Americans, as all other nations have been imitated, one hearty expression of good will and gratitude for the kindness experienced in that country, would be infinitely better than all the obsolete sentiment about peace, brotherhood, candour, and such unmeaning cant. Yet we will not conclude with the semblance of finding fault, where

* One of the best hits of the night is Jonathan's account of Ben's retort upon a persecuting host of brats, who were following him with a cry of "The devil's dead;" upon which Ben turned and exclaimed, "A Poor fatherless children!"

we and every one were so highly gratified and delighted: we only wish to hint that the soul of wit will be felt more strongly if confined to greater brevity.

POLITICS.

The King of France's Speech on opening the Chambers is highly pacific, and consequently satisfactory. The complete evacuation of Spain is promised as speedily as circumstances will admit. Our Alien Act has been modified, and extended for two years.

VAUETTES.

A Committee has been appointed by the House of Commons, to examine and report upon the new erections at Westminster. We are afraid much cannot be done in this quarter; but the feeling expressed will prevent monstrosities and anomalies elsewhere.

The present week has terminated the lives of two of our great luminaries of the law, Sir Thos. Plumer, Master of the Rolls, after a severe illness, in town; and Mr. Scarlett, on the Northern Circuit, suddenly at York.

The Bourbons.—Death's shafts have lately flown thick among the race of Bourbon: within three weeks have died the Princess of Condé; the king's aunt, Princess Cuesgonde of Saxony; and the Duchess of Lucca (Ex-Queen of Etruria) who suffered so much under the tyranny of Buonaparte, and whose memoirs we so recently reviewed.

On Monday se'night, the Society of Scottish Antiquaries heard two very interesting original historical documents read by Mr. Macdonald. One was an order signed "Huntly," for the disbursement of 40*l.* for perfuming (or embalming) the body of Henry Darnley; the other was an order for providing suitable mourning for the Queen, and was signed by her own fair hand. Copies of these very curious documents, we understand, were left with the Society.—*Kelso Mail.*

Gruithuisen; that is the name of a German Professor, who has recently discovered fortresses, roads, railways, and agricultural cultivation in the *Moon*. This quick-sighted gentleman is therefore quite as certain that there are residents in the *Moon*, as that he himself, very properly, resides in *Moon-ich*.

"Mr. Sergeant LENS has retired from the Bar." On reading the above in a Morning Paper, it appears that *now* the business of the Bar must go on *Volens*, as *No-LENS* is requisite for the performance of it.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

In our notice last week of the death and writings of Mrs. Sophia Lee, it was erroneously stated that she was the author of a Novel called "Ormond." We have authority to say that she never saw that work but in print, and that the prefixing her name to it was a gross and base imposition upon the public.

We learn that Mr. Wiffen has completed his Translation of Tasso, which is now in the press, and in a state of such forwardness, that the 1st volume will speedily be issued. It is beautifully printed by Mr. Moyes, and embellished with 10 Engravings on Wood, and a Portrait of Tasso.

The Miscellaneous Writings of the celebrated John Evelyn, the appearance of whose Memoirs lately excited so much interest, are preparing for publication, in 1 vol. 4to. printed uniformly with that work.

A second series of Highways and Byways, or Tales of the Road-side, is in the press, which will, no doubt, sustain the writer's well-earned reputation.

A new edition of *Court Las Cases' Journal of the Conversations of Napoleon*, is preparing for publication, comprised in 4 large vols. 8vo., with a Portrait of Las Cases, four Views of St. Helena, from drawings taken on the spot by eminent artists, and other Plates.

Sir Arthur Clarke, M.D., &c. author of "An Essay on Bathing," &c. has nearly ready for publication a *Practical Manual for the Preservation of Health*, and

the Prevention of Diseases incidental to the middle and advanced periods of Life; in 1 vol. 12mo.

The Memoirs of the celebrated Goethe, the admired author of "Faust," "The Sorrows of Werter," &c. are just ready for publication.

The 4th livraison of the Napoleon Memoirs may be expected in the course of the present month.

The long-expected Novel of The Highlanders, from the pen of the author of "The Hermit in London," "Hermit Abroad," &c. will appear in a few days.

The History of China is at this time preparing by Messrs. Klaproth and Hamanac, at Paris, by subscription.—*Anonymous Correspondent.*

Sir George Staunton has presented the Royal Asiatic Society with 2000 volumes in Chinese, and bade adieu, to all his incubations in that unproductive language, after having studied it *à fond*, and given in English mentem, animum, consilium, sententiamque civitatis, que omnis posita est in legibus.—*Idem.*

Mr. Manning, and Mr. Price the self-taught Persian scholar, are following Sir George's example, and leaving the field to Messrs. Morrison and Davis, the great and indefatigable sportsmen on that ground.—*Idem.*

Mr. Morrison has just arrived in London, rich; no doubt, in Chinese literature; and accompanied by a Native in his service.—*Ed. L. G.*

Capt. Sir Henry Heathcote, R.N. has in the press a Treatise on Stay-sails, for the purpose of intercepting Wind between the Square Sails of Ships and other square-rigged Vessels.

Admiral Elkins' work on Naval Tactics, entitled Naval Battles from 1744 to 1814, in one vol. 4to. illustrated by numerous Engravings, will be ready in the course of a fortnight.

Captain Batty has, we hear, ready for publication a new work, corresponding with his former works on France and Germany. It will comprise a selection of Sixty of the most picturesque Views on the Rhine and Main, in Belgium and Holland, and will be published in Numbers, the first of which is announced for the 1st of May.

Dr. Kennedy, of Glasgow, has in the press, 12mo., "Instructions to Mothers and Nurses on the Management of Children, in Health and Disease; regulating their Diet, Dress, Exercise, and Medicine, &c."

An Outline of the System of Education at New Laport, by Robert Dole Owen.

St. Petersburg, March 2.—A very important work has just been published by the Academy of Sciences, viz. the Accounts given by John Forzan, and other Arabian writers, respecting the Russians in ancient Times. The text is edited by Professor Frähn, who has added a German Translation, Notes, and an Appendix. 1 vol. 4to.

LIST OF WORKS PUBLISHED SINCE OUR LAST:

Lady Suffolk's Letters, 2 vols. 8vo. 1*l.* 10*s.*—Perry's Second Voyage, 4to. 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*—Horsfield's History and Antiquities of Lewes, 4to. 2*l.* 2*s.*—Chalmers' History of North Britain, vol. III, 4to. 3*l.* 3*s.*—Price's History of Arabia, 4to. 1*l.* 5*s.*—Considerations on the State of the Continent, 8vo. 7*s.*—Sherwood's Lady of the Manor, vol. 2, 12mo. 7*s.*—Specimens of the earlier English Poetry, 12mo. 4*s.* 6*d.*—Don Juan, Cantos 15 and 16, 8vo. 9*s.* 6*d.*; footman 8vo. 7*s.*; 18mo. 1*s.*—Gurney's Letter on Christianity, 12mo. 1*s.* 6*d.*—Gurney on the religious Peculiarities of the Society of Friends, 8vo. 9*s.*—Dr. Good's Second Letter to Sir John Cox Hippisley, on the "read-wheel," 2*s.* 6*d.*—Taylor on Negro Emancipation, 8vo. 1*s.*—Maugham on the Usury Laws, 8vo. 2*s.* 6*d.*—Mills' Comparative View of Java, 8vo. 5*s.*—McKeever on Lacerations of the Uterus and Vagina, 8vo. 3*s.* 6*d.*—Macilwain on Strictures, 8vo. 6*s.*—Boyle on Syphilis, 8vo. 6*s.*—Buchanan's Symptomatology, 12mo. 6*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Month.	Thermometer.	Barometer.
Thursday..... 18	from 58 to 43	30.15 to 30.16
Friday..... 19	.... 59 — 45	30.17 stat.
Saturday..... 20	.... 52 — 41	30.18 — 30.14
Sunday..... 21	.... 49 — 41	30.18 — 30.19
Monday..... 22	.... 43 — 33	30.53 — 29.59
Tuesday..... 23	.... 43 — 30	29.67 — 29.81
Wednesday..... 24	.... 43 — 34	29.68 — 29.88

Winds variable.—Generally cloudy; Rain at times. Snow in the morning of the 23d. Buds of the gooseberry tree and quickset generally burst.—Rain fallen 7 of an inch.

Edmonton. C. H. ADAMS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞ The pressure of matter prevents our doing many things we purposed in this Number. We are compelled to postpone our second notice of Spix's Travels, Translation of Cuvier and other Reviews, Digest of Archdeacon Nares's Paper on Palimpsest MSS., Humphrey Felt's Voyage from Dover to Calais; Musical Recollections; but Perry's Voyage must plead our excuse for these delays, and for our carrying, contrary to our wont, several Articles from one quarter of our annual Work into another, which we generally avoid as much as possible.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Connected with Literature and the Arts.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—The Gallery for the Exhibition and Sale of the Works of Modern Artists, is Open daily from Ten in the Morning until Five in the Evening.—Admission 1s.—Catalogue 1s.

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Agree, non, responsum est.—Tromas. "L'effetto generale delle cantate Solo dipende massiamente dalla maniera più che dalle note note per se stesse, e particolarmente, dal compimento con gli accompagnamenti. Ma sopra ogni altro requisito, il coltivare i vari stili di eminenti maestri di antichi e moderni."—Fide 5th Golden Rule, translated by Sig. Guido Sordelli of Florence.

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